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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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5-1-1946

## Justice (Vol. 28, Iss. 9)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

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## An Editorial

### Broad and Democracy

The shadow of famine rests on at least a quarter of the entire population of the globe—500,000,000 people in Europe and Asia.

To meet this crisis will require the greatest possible effort on the part of all. The emergency conference of 17 nations, including representatives of United Nations agencies, met in London on April 3 to consider the European wheat and grain crisis. Its statements reveal world wheat, grain and flour requirements of 19.6 million long tons for the first half of 1946, with a supply in sight of less than 13 million tons, leaving a shortage of almost 7 million tons. The United States is committed to supply a million tons a month for six months—almost half of the 13 million tons available. Of the countries supplying the other half, Canada and Australia are meeting their commitments while Argentina is falling behind because an acute fuel shortage makes it impossible to transport her quota. But even if all four grain exporting countries should succeed in meeting their quotas, world supplies would still be 7 million tons short. It should be noted that Soviet Russia and Argentina refused to attend the London emergency conference.

We in the United States must do our full part, for we have the largest supplies of any other country. Former President Hoover, now touring Europe and Asia to study the food needs, reports that of 300,000,000 people in Europe west of Russia, only 40 million have an assured food supply until the next harvest. Some 22,000,000 children are already developing tuberculosis, rickets and other diseases due to undernourishment.

What more can we in the United States do to meet the urgency? This week the government, ordered short bread rations as part of the world-wide move to stave off the worst famine threat in 400 years. During the next 70 days, Americans will have at least 25 per cent less bread and other wheat products than they had during the corresponding period of 1945.

Full compliance by everyone could save almost 800,000 tons of wheat and rescue 35,000,000 persons from starvation. The government has also cut the production of beer and alcohol to a minimum in order to save grain. It is true that many workers employed in distilleries and breweries will lose employment during this emergency but it is expected that an accelerated manufacture of soft drinks will mitigate the loss of a considerable number of jobs.

Finally—and we record this without a sense of pride—the government has offered farmers a bonus of 30 cents per bushel to lure 125,000,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000,000 bushels of corn to market by May 25 so that they can be had on hand for shipment to the peoples in the hunger areas of the world. The farmers have been reserving these stocks for the raising of an unprecedented number of livestock.

Hunger is a poor ally of democracy. Hunger forms a moral, physical and spiritual vacuum into which any social disease can enter without hindrance.

A return to the rationing system might be the most effective method for food saving, but this, we are afraid, is hardly practical at the moment. Millions may die before such a rationing system can be brought into effect.

But the democratic world must not delay energetic anti-famine measures any longer. Private and voluntary means of relief obviously are not enough. They must be organized and expedited by the government.

We have helped to win democracy for the peoples of the earth. We must now help them obtain bread.

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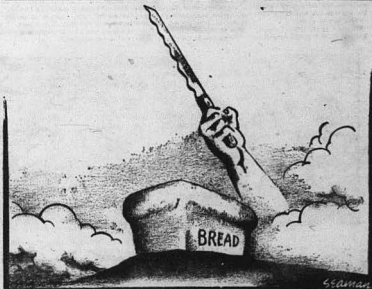
### ILG Gives New Members "Grass Roots" Education

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### Local 48 Aid-Italy Drive Pours \$125,000 Overseas

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## "World Weapon"



# How ILGWU Presented China Trade School

A little more than three years ago—on March 3, 1943—the ILGWU, acting through President David Dubinsky, offered to erect in China a home for children orphaned by the Japanese invasion. The offer was made to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the head of the Chinese government, who was visiting the United States at that time. The union volunteered to donate as much as \$100,000 for this purpose.

Expressing the profound gratitude of the people of China, Mme. Chiang accepted the gift on behalf of the orphaned youngsters of the nation. Plans were rapidly completed by the Chinese authorities in charge of refugee children who decided to locate the institution in the vicinity of Chungking. The Chinese war capital. Accommodating from 800 to 1,000 children, the orphanage was to be given a name indicating that it was sponsored and donated by the ILGWU.

The construction of the orphanage began in the summer of 1943 and was ready for occupancy within a few months. Subsequently, however, the educational leaders in Chungking decided that it would be of far greater benefit to the children and to the community if the orphanage were turned into an industrial school for training in the arts and crafts. This was achieved in 1945 when the ILGWU donated an additional \$30,000 to the project.

The members of the ILGWU, who are making this gift possible, wrote President Dubinsky in Dr. L. K. Kung, secretary general of the Chinese nation then in Washington, "are happy at the opportunity to manifest their solidarity with the people of China who are fighting for national independence and for a better life."

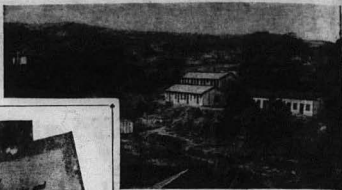
In its issue of April 1, 1943, "Justice" commented on this ILGWU gift to the common people of China as follows:

"The world stands in admiration before the fighting spirit of China. We have learned that beneath her spirit of peace and her deep desire to live in peace with the rest of the world there flows the fiery resistance of a free people determined to die rather than to be conquered by the invading Japanese hordes.

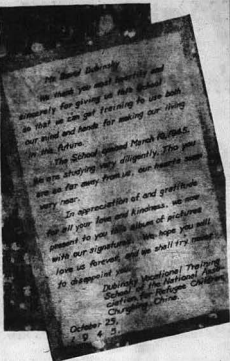
"American labor has also undergone a profound change of viewpoint with regard to China. We no longer think of the Chinese in terms of cheap labor. The Chinese worker is today to us a member of the great Chinese democracy and of the great democratic army of the world fighting for security and for the right to live and so let other nations live in peace.

"The gift of \$150,000 (subsequently increased to \$150,000) for a home

## China's Children Gain New Life Through ILGWU's \$150,000



Situated on the outskirts of Chungking are the grounds of the Dubinsky Vocational Training School of the National Association for Refugee Children, where about 1,000 war orphans are maintained and trained for a productive life.



Translation of the letter to President Dubinsky from the teachers and students of the Chungking school. The original Chinese minative is shown in the background.

for orphaned Chinese children is a temporary Chinese capital, nestled securely in red clay hills and thick forests, there will soon arise a comfortable sanctuary for hundreds of children made orphans by the sword of Nippon. A tablet on the facade of this orphan's home will testify that it was donated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the far-off United States. The members of our union will feel fully compensated, we know well, by this simple, modest acknowledgment."

"Somewhere in the vicinity of the

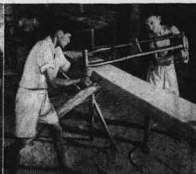
Seal of the Dubinsky Vocational Training School which records the profound gratitude of China's parentless youngsters to the ILGWU chief, who has received a hand-tooled book from the institution, containing the signatures of all students together with vivid pictures and messages of their affection and achievements. It is regarded as a magnificent example of the ancient Chinese art of lettering, illustrating and binding books. Representing a true "labor of love," the volume symbolizes the profound cultural tradition of a wise and warm-hearted people destined to play an all-important role in bringing about mutual acceptance between the East and West of the best values in each hemisphere.



Classes are regularly held in the Chinese forms of reading, writing and arithmetic for the youngsters, with advanced courses in history, economics and literature for the older children, to equip all graduates for broad responsibilities.



Tilling the soil is a task for all those strong enough to do so, thus helping to make the institution self-sustaining and likewise providing experience for boys who plan to become farmers. Learning the methods of modern agriculture, the boys will serve in China's ceaseless war against famine.



Shop work, including many construction and repair projects, is a major program of the school as a means of training the vast numbers of artisans needed to rebuild the cities, towns, roads and railways devastated by more than a decade of furious battle and bombardment.



Aided by a small staff of overseers, the students carry a full share of responsibility for keeping their grounds, equipment and clothing clean and sanitary as a barrier against the recurrent epidemics that threaten a people oppressed for centuries and sheltered in all but spirit.

# GEB's Quarterly Meeting To Chart Wide ILGW Drive

A wide organizing program, extending from upper New York to California and from the Canadian border to the Mississippi delta, was foreshadowed as the leading feature on the agenda of the General Executive Board of the ILGWU as the union's vice presidents began arriving for the fourth quarterly meeting of the GEB which is scheduled to begin its session on April 29 at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Treasury-taking, a permanent feature at GEB meetings, attending the form of regional and single-industry reports by Board members will be lightened by a survey of the general picture of the women's apparel industry to be offered by President David Dubinsky at the opening session.

The ILO chief is expected to lay stress on the virtual completion of the wage increase movement in the ILGWU, which began immediately after V-J Day in New York and later spread to all other women's apparel markets. He will point to the fact that this upward revision of wages and earnings in all the industries under ILGWU jurisdiction has been accomplished with virtually no strikes or production dislocations. This achievement was made possible, it is pointed out, by the use of collective funds present in nearly all ILGWU trades, in the first place and, secondly, by the impartial arbitration practice which has become the standard pattern for resolving wage disputes and other labor-employer conflicts in women's apparel plants.

Another major aspect of the Atlantic City session, four months after the preceding GEB meeting in Miami last December, will deal with the expansion of the welfare and medical care and paid vacation benefits applicable to ILGWU members in connection with the various employer groups. Outstanding in this category for both the number of workers involved and the extent of coverage, was the creation of a welfare fund for 25,000 employees in the New York market, to be maintained by a 3% per cent payroll contribution by the industry as part of the award handed down by Arthur B. Meyer, as special cloak industry arbitrator, on March 11.

The GEB meeting is expected to last five days, with the entire personnel of the Board in attendance.

## Local 142 Letters Give Full Lowdown On Japanese Silks

Japanese fashion notes as well as labor news are included in a letter from Pvt. Abraham Goldwater, number of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers, now fighting with the U. S. Army in Tokyo, who writes to Manager Joseph Turin that large shipments of silk are headed to the United States.

"In the middle of March," Goldwater wrote recently, "the good ship 'Marine Falcon,' which brought me to Japan, sailed for the United States with 200,000 pounds of high-grade silk. The following week another vessel departed with a cargo of 150,000 pounds of the same grade of silk plus a considerable load of lower-grade fiber.

"There isn't much to report about organized labor in this part of the world. The Actors' Union strikes for higher wages. Their salaries range from 100 yen and 400 yen, hitting about \$24 a week, with 14 out of the best wages in Japan today.

"Christies sell for 20 yen a pack or 200 yen a carton. At 15 yen to the dollar, that's about \$15 and change for the carton. Shoppers are refused to servicemen, one carton at a time costs per week. There is no money or trade here and the junk that passes for candy here is gulped up so fast we never see any of it.

"I still prefer 'quality' to any other reading matter you send me. Give my regards to the members and staff of Local 142."

## Unity House Faces Biggest Season As Doors Open June 7

The Unity House Committee, composed of General Executive Board members charged with executive supervision of the ILGWU's vacation resort at Fort Park, Pa., announced that the camp will be opened officially on June 7, marking the 25th consecutive season of the institution.

The Unity House office, in the meantime, reports heavy bookings and an unprecedented demand for accommodations. For the information of future applicants, the Unity House office announced that couples may still reserve regular space during June and from Aug. 11 to the end of the season and that de luxe accommodations are available during June and in the "R" single persons may be accommodated from Aug. 15 only, while children will be taken only from Aug. 28.

The opening week-end—June 7 to 11—will be given over exclusively to delegations from ILGWU local Special buses will leave from 7 East 11th St. on June 7 at 10 A.M., 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. Bus reservations may be made in advance by calling the Campus Coach Lines as early as possible.

## Local 25 Ups Benefit Sums

Upward revisions of vacation and health benefits for the members of Local 25, Bloomersmakers, were announced at a membership meeting on April 24 by Manager Charles Kreindler.

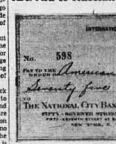
An enthusiastic ovation greeted Kreindler's announcement that all members this year would receive a \$35 vacation benefit instead of the \$30 distributed last year. The Local 25 manager reviewed the reasons by which the benefit has been increased from the \$17 payment made when the vacation fund first became operative in 1941.

A number of improvements made this year in the health benefit plan were also announced at the meeting. While the amount of sick benefit remains \$12 a week, the hospitalization benefit has been increased from \$2 a day to \$4 and medical credits have been raised from \$10 to \$15.

The local also will pay \$150 death insurance and a grant of \$250 to tubercular patients.

"Full production, full employment and full wages" was the keynote of all working America."

## ILGW Aid to Russian Workers—Latest Installment



Additional \$75,000 for Russian war relief was presented by ILGWU on April 20 when President David Dubinsky turned over above check to Edward C. Carver and Nikolai Moritz, representatives of American Society for Russian Relief. Sum is part of ILGWU War Relief Fund raised by union members last year as result of voluntarily working extra hours, with earnings dedicated to aid of war victims at home and abroad.

# 'Preserve Opp's Embodiment Labor's International Strength'

Urging all ILGWU affiliates throughout the country to do everything within their power to save the Office of Price Administration from the onslaught of the profiteers and lobbyists, President David Dubinsky, on April 22, forwarded the following telegram to locals, joint boards and district directors of the union:

I urge all our locals, their officers and members, to immediately call upon United States Senators representing their states to reject House bill and to continue OPA for another year without amendments. If left unchanged, House bill threatens to force cost of living up to unprecedented heights, leave inflationary forces enter economy and usher in era of unbridled profiteering at the expense of the workers. It is so important you wire your Senators without delay."

## Rice Sportswear, Winnipeg, Signs Two-Year ILGW Pact

A two-year agreement covering the workers employed by the Rice Knit Sportswear Co., Winnipeg, Canada, was signed on April 17. It is reported by Manager Sam Herbet. The pact calls for abolishing of the work-week by four hours, wage adjustments for time-rates, and resettlement of piece-rates, one work of paid vacation and other improvements.

## Local 102 Garners \$30,000 Backpay on Overtime Decision

More than \$30,000 in back pay will be distributed among members of Local 102, Cloak and Dress Drivers, as a result of a union victory secured in a settlement with New York trucking associations who had claimed exemption from certain overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Act. It is announced by Manager Samuel Berger.

The employers contended that their workers came under the scope of the Motor Carriers Act, which would free these firms from the overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Act, which provided for time and one-half rates for all work done in excess of 40 hours in any one week.

In a decision last year which set the precedent for this settlement, the courts held that the transportation of goods to and from manufacturers and contractors was a vital part of the process by which garments are produced for interstate commerce. For economic purposes, the work of the truckers may be likened to that of floor-workers in carrying goods from the factory to the premises of the store, or even crossing state lines.

"All working America."



Leon Blum, leader of French Socialist Party and former premier, now visiting United States on government mission, voices hopes of free, democratic unionism abroad at luncheon in his honor at Waldorf-Astoria last month, as official translator transcribes address. President David Dubinsky (left) was among those who greeted the Socialist leader.

## Local 38 Striding Ahead in Swank N.Y. Specialty Shops

Garment workers in midtown Manhattan's swank specialty stores and shops are winning new wage gains as the result of organization and wage negotiation drives under the direction of Feigel Levine, head of the Organization Department of Local 38, Ladies' Tailors.

Unionization has been extended in Ruxwax, where a contract covering fitters was signed last month. The Ruxwax fitters are already working under ILGWU contract terms and the Local 38 Organization Department is now planning a drive to bring the alteration department workers into the union fold.

The Ruxwax fitters' contract reduces the work-week to 40 hours with a commitment that to be made in 1947. The agreement further provides for a 10 per cent wage increase, a two-week paid vacation, seven paid holidays and two weeks of sick leave with pay each year.

A Horvitz is chairman and Anna Mund chairlady, with Mary Healy assistant chairlady, of the several sections in the fitters' department of Ruxwax.

## Bernath Signs Up

The first contract signed with Bernath & Co., exclusive blouse and sportswear firm operating two shops in midtown Manhattan, covers all of the 60 workers in the company's employ. Extended negotiations with this firm resulted in numerous gains for its fitters, cutters, tailors, operators, dressmakers, finishers and raincoat makers. All Bernath employees have joined the ILGWU.

Their weekly hours are reduced from 40 to 35 and their pay is increased by a boost of \$5 across the board, together with provisions that wages are to be adjusted again in March 1947. In addition, they

are granted seven holidays with pay and a two-week paid vacation.

Shop chairman for Bernath is A. Lilienstein and the shop committee includes Julia Pytak, Eleanor Albeck, Mary Eudry and Bruno J. Neukam.

In both the Bernath and Ruxwax negotiations, Organizer Levine was aided by Anna Capaldi, former chairlady of the Bergdorf-Goodman shop who has been named as the union's organizing staff since last June.

The contract with Lord & Taylor, which expired at the end of March, has been extended to Sept. 15, 1946. Meanwhile, the firm agreed to increases ranging from \$5 to \$8 across the board for its employees, effective as of April 1.

## '98' Unionizes 2 Main Shops; 10 More Pend

The organization drive launched in March by Local 88, Rubberized Novelty Workers, has already achieved notable results in the 10th weeks since the campaign began, it is announced by Manager Daniel Minowitz.

The drive is making steady advances in spite of the fact that industry is still plagued by wartime material shortages and has had the effect of curtailing work opportunities. Thus, while the two shops that signed the union agreements, the Bloomer Manufacturing Co. and the Sea Ray Manufacturing Co., now employ a total of 70 workers, both firms expect to double their working forces as soon as materials are more readily available.

In both instances, the contracts provide for a 15 per cent wage increase, health and vacation benefits and a number of holidays with pay.

The NLWD election victory was noted at the Mermel Manufacturing Co. on April 16. A drive to organize the 80 workers employed there was first undertaken in January, 1945, lapsed when little progress was made and was revived in March of this year. Although the firm had fought unionization for many years, this time a majority of the workers joined the ILGWU and the union asked for the election.

Under the direction of Manager Minowitz, Organizer Herbert Pokorski has been in charge of the campaign.

## NLRB Strongly Condemns Local 99 Ups Fred Weissman Co. Tactics Health Sums

In one of the most sweeping reports to be handed down by a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, David Rien on April 8 found the Fred F. Weissman Co., Harrodsburg, Ky., guilty of unfair labor practices and recommended that the NLRB order the firm to cease and desist from discriminating its employees from joining the ILGWU. It is announced by David Solomon, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board, that the trial examiner's report was the result of hearings held two months ago in Chicago against the company fined by the NLRB. The case itself is the outgrowth of the Cincinnati Joint Board's drive last year to organize the Weissman workers.

The trial examiner also recommended the reinstatement with full back pay of five Weissman workers who had been "discriminately" discharged for pro-union activity.

The Weissman firm has been running away from the union since 1939 when it left New York and moved shops in Cincinnati and Warrensburg, Ind.

Rien's findings gave the lie to Weissman, who had charged that the ILGWU was using the NLRB for illegal purposes and that the union was guilty of fraud and violence. On those points the trial examiner's report states:

"His finding can be made that the ILO's peaceful efforts to bring Weissman back to New York were for an illegal purpose. The undersigned emphatically deprecates such conduct, because it is 'the company's' contention that in fact the union used fraud and violence to achieve its aim. No credible evidence was introduced to support this assertion of fraud and violence. . . . The undersigned accordingly finds, on this record, that the union did not engage in fraud and violence."

In describing the enormity of the unfair labor acts committed by the Weissman firm, the trial examiner said:

"Here is no mere technical or minor violation of the act. On the contrary, the conduct of Weissman and his officials falls into a deliberate pattern designed to defeat self-organization. The statements and actions of Weissman and his officials evince a clear attitude of opposition to the union and the purposes of the act, and a determination generally to interfere with the rights guaranteed under Section 1."

## Chicago ILGer on YWCA Nat'l Board

Mrs. Lorraine Beale, member of the ILGWU in Chicago, has been elected to a seat on the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

A special machine operator at the Allen Sportswear Co., Mrs. Beale has been active in the affairs of the Chicago YWCA for the past ten years.

During that time she has held many positions in the organization and recently completed her second three-year term on the Board of Directors of the Chicago YWCA.

## JUSTICE

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## Local 99 Ups Health Sums

The health benefits system of Local 99, Ladies' Garment Clerks, went into full operation last month. It is announced by Manager Louis Dworkin. As a result, all members of the local may now receive sick benefits amounting to \$12 a week for as much as 12 weeks each year. Hospital benefits of \$5 a day for 30 days, health examinations, diagnostic and specialist services at the Union Health Center and tuberculosis benefits involving hospitalization or an outright grant of \$50.

Of special importance to the many members of the local engaged in clerical and other office work in which strain may be placed on the eyes is that part of the health plan which provides for free eye examinations and free eye-glases whenever the need for them is proved. Plans have been made for regular re-examination of the eyes.

An unusual feature of the Local 99 health fund is that it provides for benefits in the case of the death of a member. Under this provision, the beneficiaries of a deceased member are eligible to receive health benefits in the amount of \$400.

Vacation benefits are not charged against the health fund as the collective labor agreements of Local 99 provide that all members employed over one year are to receive one week's vacation with pay and those employed over two years are entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay. The payments for vacation are given directly by the employer to the individual member.

The Local 99 health fund committee announced that it will closely observe the trend of benefit payments during the first month of operation, and that if experience so warrants, the hospitalization benefit will be increased to 60 days and a schedule of surgical benefits added to the list of payments.

## Accessory Council Assures Use of Union-Made Trims

The annual report of the Ladies' Apparel Accessory Council for 1945, just released by Manager A. V. Valac, reveals that during that 12-month period, 1,831 investigations of employers' books were made by the Council's staff in the course of enforcing

measures led to the unionization of 148 firms.

Detailed statistical studies included in the report also show that the number of non-union shops in the accessory and trimmings field is exceedingly small, consisting mostly of family shops. In dollar volume and in unit production they account for an infinitesimally small part of production.

As an example, the report shows that in the embroidery field the value of products made in union shops during the year was \$20,348,558 as compared with \$235,200, or 1.3 per cent of the total, for the non-union shops. The average dollar volume for union shops was \$50,100, as for non-union shops it was \$4,224.

Figures in the covered button field are as follows:

Union shops produced a dollar volume of \$1,242,168 as compared with the non-union shops' record of \$18,497, or 1.5 per cent of total volume. The unionized shops averaged \$18,365 volume for the year while non-union shops averaged \$1,427.

The enforcement activities of the Ladies' Apparel Accessory Council are of vital importance to the four local unions with which it is organized as these violations generally occur in the smaller firms and are rather difficult to discover. By checking records, the Council is able to learn when garment firms are dealing with non-union accessory houses. It thereupon issues a warning to the garment manufacturer to cease such practice. Failure to correct the offense is followed by an official charge that the firm is violating its agreement with the union.

## Mapping Work in South Bend



Some members of educational committee of Local 344, South Bend, Ind., at recent meeting. Left to right: Highness Louis, Tamara Danik, Midwest district educational director, Wendie Splewski, Blanche Cox, Lillian Kancz, Margie Bauer and Gladys Williams.

## Pacific Coast Report

## Employment Vistas Bright Despite Fabrics Shortages

ILGWU members on the Pacific Coast continue to enjoy good earnings and full employment as the industry flourishes despite material shortages. This was announced by Vice Pres. Louis Levy, Pacific Coast regional director, following a recent check on conditions in all the West Coast markets.

The Los Angeles coat and suit industry has been the hardest hit by the shortage of linings, and work here has been curtailed somewhat, but in every other market and branch of the industry, shops are operating at peak levels.

Meanwhile, general wage increases have been obtained in several markets and are now being sought in others. After several weeks of negotiations with coat and suit manufacturers, the Los Angeles

Cloak Joint Board has reached a tentative agreement, which is scheduled to be submitted for the approval of the membership shortly. The Los Angeles Dress Joint Board is bargaining for a flat increase for the miscellaneous crafts on an industry basis. Demands are also being prepared for the new agreement to be negotiated in June.

## San Francisco Boosts

In San Francisco a general increase of 15 percent based on the increased cost of living has been obtained for all workers in the shirt industry. All scales have been raised by this amount and all work-workers who have not received an equivalent increase since May, 1945, are to receive all or part of the increase. All piece-rates that had been frozen at the 1942 level were raised 15 percent.

In the San Francisco dress industry, negotiations for a 17 per cent cost-of-living increase will be opened in June, but it is indicated that this will be retroactive to December, 1945.

San Francisco has shown a large membership gain during the past three months, with 479 new members on the rolls. This increase was due almost entirely to new workers added to expanding shops. Many are semi-skilled workers or learners and are being trained on the job.

## Portland, Seattle Progress

In Portland, Ore., Local 76, Coat-makers, has obtained wage increases of from 13 to 20 per cent for all workers on the rolls. This increase was due almost entirely to new workers added to expanding shops. Many are semi-skilled workers or learners and are being trained on the job.

In Seattle, Wash., Local 28, Coat-makers, is seeking for general increases in their behalf are \$12 in progress.

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## Kirk-Weidman Parleys

Negotiations for a union agreement were under way in Los Angeles between the ILGWU and Kirk & Weidman, one of the largest manufacturers of low-priced sportswear on the West Coast. Conference began shortly after the union's defeat in a recent NLRB election at the firm's San Bernardino subsidiary, in which workers voted 183 to 3 in favor of the union. The union's collective bargaining agent, an additional 19 ballots were challenged and not counted.

The agreement now being sought would cover the Motion picture equipment plant, the lowest of several subsidiary shops opened by Kirk & Weidman in cutting cities in Southern California.

Negotiations are proceeding in an amicable manner, and the union is hopeful of reaching an early understanding with the firm.

As first pact is signed by Local 98, Rubberized Novelty Workers, with Blossom Manufacturing Co., key shop recently unionized. Standing (left to right): V. G. Aronson, union attorney; H. Ferser, firm's lawyer; shop committee members Elsie Waldman, Chairman, Alice Schaffer, Edith Schabert, Ben Agnew, H. Palander, Seated: Manager David Nimmer, Sam Bickstein, employer; M. Schulman, company manager. [See story.]

## Breaking 'em in Pleasantly



New members' classes of Local 22, Dressmakers, prove real warm-up for union activities as Manager Charles S. Zimmerman cheerfully clears up some points for (left to right) Pearl Farlati, "Tex" Hill, Marion Morbain and Christine Mack.

## ILG Branch of AVC Names Tyler, Gross as Delegates

Gus Tyler, educational director of Local 91, Children's Dressmakers, and Murray Gross, acting executive assistant to the general manager of the Dress Joint Board, have been elected delegate and alternate respectively, to the national convention in June of the American Veterans' Committee.

The elections took place at the first meeting of the chapter, officially called Manhattan 28, on April 26 at which it was decided to elect a new chapter. There are now 133 state-wide chapters throughout the country and 27 overseas service chapters.

The American Veterans' Committee, comprising ex-servicemen and women of the Second World War, has grown from 800 members in 1944 to more than 20,000 members at the present time. There are now 133 state-wide chapters throughout the country and 27 overseas service chapters.

The AVC will hold its first constitutional convention in Des Moines, Iowa, starting on June 14, to determine its future framework. The AVC, since its inception, has been governed by a National Planning Committee, a 12-man board which meets weekly in New York where chapter recommendations are acted upon.

The AVC's record includes such successful activities as increases in payments to veterans returning to schools; amendment of the GI Bill of Rights; liberalizing farm loans for veterans; retirement of General Frank Hines as head of the Veterans' Administration and support of General Omar Bradley, present VA director, when he was attacked by the American Legion.

The AVC's slogan is "Citizens First, Veterans Second" which means that "when it comes to worldwide raids on the U. S. Treasury, the constant widespread unemployment by 'special class' jobs, the veteran is eventually hurt far more than he would be helped. Not in the American Veterans' Committee you do work with those who sweat out this war with you for the legitimate right to peace, jobs and freedom."

Members of the AVC include Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Col. Evans Carlson, Harold Stassen, Will Rogers Jr., Irwin Shaw, Tyrone Power, Paul Lorens, Barney Ross.

### Lacycraft Dress Workers Laud Bus. Agt. Ushelsky

Jacob Ushelsky, business agent of the Dress Joint Board, has been presented with a gold wrist-watch as a testimonial for "his deep interest in the problems of our workers, his constant efforts to see to it that the workers at the Lacycraft Dress shop, 1400 Broadway, New York City, Ushelsky has been a business agent for the past 15 years.

The presentation was made by a committee consisting of David Jacobson, chairman; A. Langer, J. Karsh, I. Bloom, M. Dichter, H. Levin and A. Zalta.

## JUSTICE

## N. Y.

## DRESS MAKERS

### UN Group Accepts "Open City" Invite

The United Nations delegation from four countries have accepted the invitation of Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council, to attend a special showing of "Open City," an Italian-made film depicting the heroism and sacrifice of the Italian anti-Fascist underground during the German occupation.

The film will be shown following a special reception at the Hotel Pierre on May 19.

"We have chosen this film," wrote Antonini in his letter of invitation, "not only for the uniqueness of its subject matter and the extraordinary brilliance of its execution. The film portrays the true role of the liberty-loving Italian people in the struggle against Nazi-Fascist barbarism and Axis aggression. It is a superb dramatization of that spirit, courage and devotion to democratic idealism so vital to the success of the UN and the building of a new and better world."

## Italy's Underground Anniversary Hailed

### Italian-American Labor Council Sets 4-Point Program for Nation's Revival

Support of a four-point program to aid the new democratic Italy was indicated by representatives of the Italian government and of the American Federation of Labor at a special convocation by the Italian-American Labor Council to celebrate the first anniversary of the partisan revolt in Northern Italy and the liberation of Milan.

The celebration, held on April 25 at union headquarters, coincided with the announcement that the date has just been declared a national holiday in Italy.

The four-point program, which was the subject not only of the guest speakers but of an overflow assembly, was presented by former Gov. Charles Poletti, now impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry. Mr. Poletti was a colonel in the Allied Military Government and was in Milan two days before the entry of American troops.

Poletti called for the following moves in behalf of Italy:

- (1) A \$2,500,000,000 loan to the U. S. Export-Import Bank by Italy to buy materials so that she can rehabilitate her economy.
- (2) Recognition of America's moral obligation to repay the present democratic Italian government for services and supplies rendered by our armed forces during the war. Poletti said that the late President Roosevelt had recognized this "moral obligation" to Italy and set up a \$150,000,000 fund to meet it.
- (3) No reparations from Italy in the form of machinery or other supplies. Poletti said he was able to "see the soundness of permitting the withdrawal of such supplies through the back door while the U. S. is bringing in such supplies through the front door."
- (4) Italy's colonies, which she possessed before Mussolini, should continue in her possession until such time as the entire colonial question is settled for all countries. To great applause, Poletti called for Italy's retention of Trieste.

The theme which appeared to dominate the minds of the several hundred delegates from the Italian-American Labor Council, their friends and invited guests was the demand that the American government, through the United Nations, should support an immediate peace treaty with Italy, which became a co-belligerent with the Allied Powers long before Mussolini's capture and execution.

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council, was chairman of the meeting. Referring to the mysterious exhumation of Mussolini's corpse, he hinted that it might

have been committed by Tito's agents in Italy in order to dramatize falsely that there was still a fascist movement extant in that country. Referring to Mussolini's execution, Antonini declared:

"At this time, the United Nations are conducting trials of Nazi leaders at Nuremberg. It is a waste of time to find the guilty. Why is there this waste of time, while millions of children are dying in Europe? Do we need more proof? The Italian people gave Mussolini a trial three days after April 25."

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# FOR THE PEOPLE

By LUIGI ANTONINI  
First Vice Pres. ILGWU

The laws of history and of human behavior cannot be violated with impunity. Those European nations, who suffered more physical and moral devastation than any other nations under the barbarian Nazi-Fascist regimes and from the war of liberation, begin to orient themselves toward a continental alliance of their problems, though still remaining within the structure of the United Nations Organization.

The Peace Conference to be held in Paris on May 1, will seek to clarify many dark points in the confused European policy and will seek to outline very clearly the struggle between western democracy and eastern totalitarianism.

Italy is on the border of these two opposing worlds.

Italy was a co-belligerent in the war against Germany and Japan from September, 1943 on. But all her sacrifices and great contributions to the war of liberation seem to have been forgotten by the very ones who benefited most by them—the Italian Communists.

It is our duty at this moment, when attempts are being made to prove Italy a conquered nation and when all deceitful means are being employed to ignore Italy's contributions to the common cause, to vindicate the rights of the Italian people to an equitable and just peace. We can ignore the Atlantic Charter but it cannot deny Italy the right to the integrity of her national boundaries—the Italy who fought to free herself and the others from the common enemy.

The Italian nation must be treated as a co-belligerent, not as an enemy, and must receive the equitable and just peace that she earned by her very great sacrifices of blood and money.

This is the expectation of the Italians in Italy and of the Italians scattered throughout the world.

One of the undertakings of which we are honorably proud is the Italian-American Labor Council. Organized during the troubled war years, when Italian residents in America were classified as enemy aliens, this organization has carried on an intense task of political clarification, inspired by a deep national sentiment, and has given its full cooperation to the American war effort. It was, to a great extent, due to the work of the Italian-American Labor Council that the

## "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular  
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR  
Symphony Orchestra and  
Opera Singers of International  
Fame

### Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU  
and General Secretary of Local 89  
in his weekly comments on labor  
and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING  
From 10 to 11

WEVD (1330 Kc.) New York  
WJAT (1340 Kc.) Philadelphia  
WTOH (1340 Kc.) New Haven.

## Reina, ILG Editor, Now U. S. Aide for Spain's Exile Gov't

Antonio Reina, managing editor of "Avui," Spanish-language organ of the ILGWU, was week appointed by the Spanish Republic Government-in-Exile as American representative of its Department of Labor and Social Security.

An American citizen since 1935, Reina was born in Malaga, Spain, 31 years ago.

As the Spanish Republic Government's representative, one of his major tasks will be to coordinate all relief efforts in the United States on behalf of Spanish refugees abroad.

During the dreary years of general strikes in 1933, he became an organizer for the ILGWU, in charge of the union's drive in Harlem. He has been on the ILGWU staff continuously since that time.

Reina was elected and re-elected, a nation which elected and re-elected him four times.

Because of him, the White House was always open to labor spokesmen. In him we had an adviser, a friend, a leader. My greatest personal honor came when I was designated as his presidential elector at his third term. During his last presidential campaign, we saw him once again as he rode proud and smiling through the garment center. He was worn out with work and strain, but his eyes were sparkling and serene, and nothing warned us of the impending catastrophe of his death.

In his freer chair he held the heart of the nation in his hands—

## "Hands Across the Border"



Avila Camacho, president of Mexico (left), greets Serafino Romualdi, of ILGWU staff, who served on United States workers' delegation to International Labor Organization conference in Mexico City last month.

## Italy's Underground

(Continued from Page 5)

Strategic Services, whose agents worked closely with the Italian anti-Nazi forces, was led by Donatoni said he was "ready to testify in support" of the contention that the Italian people had given immeasurable aid to the cause of the Allies and pointed out that German generals had told Hitler that the actions of the Italian partisans were making the maintenance of communism more difficult.

President David Dubinsky warned that any collaboration with Com-

munist by the Italian Socialist Party, as sought by Pietro Nenni, former leader of that group, would lead to the replacement of the present government by a new brand of totalitarianism with Mussolini as its head.

Matthew Wolf, AFL vice president, expressed approval of the program outlined by Potelli and voiced the hope that the economic of the American people would be so aroused as to effectuate this program. Similar endorsement of the Potelli program was voiced by Alberto Turillazzi, Italian Ambassador to the U. S., who said that Italy still needs "bread, work and peace and that, practically, she has life's of the first two, and nothing of the third."

Another Italian government representative who spoke briefly was Eusebio Storoni, Undersecretary for Commerce and Industry.

## Mexican Labor Abandoning Lombardo as Free, Democratic Unions Emerge

By SERAFINO ROMUALDI

Most American students of the international labor movement think of organized labor in Mexico only in terms of Lombardo Teledano and his CTM (Mexican Confederation of Workers), with a few remnants of the CROM (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana), led by Luis N. Morones, as the only "opposition" group. Even people who know better think of the CTM, with the result that Lombardo is still enjoying a prestige far above his actual strength and entirely in contrast with the dispirite into which he has fallen in Mexico.

Taking advantage of my recent three-week visit to Mexico City to attend the International Labor Organization conference, I made it a special point to get acquainted with Mexican organized labor and discovered many new developments shaking up in the trade union world.

Lombardo's Mexican labor empire is fast crumbling. It has already lost the majority of its rank-and-file.

What has really stirred up the rank-and-file are the questionable practices in which these once-battered "leaders" have indulged in order to amass their present alleged great wealth.

Despite some unbridled exaggerations along these lines, there is much to substantiate the workers' resentment. This story, for example, is entirely true. When we were in Paris last year at the Mexican workers' delegate to the ILO conference, Lombardo had his wife and his very young daughter accompany him to the Mexican government as technical advisers, thus getting free transportation to and from Paris—and a large per diem allowance to boot. This is the man who shudders so furiously at the "corrupt" leaders of the AFL.

All have seen him in the ostentatious company of several permanent bodyguards, who actually surround his villa when he is in the matter of others, he is aghast in a grand style from his expensive limousine, with lackey opening doors and literally clearing the streets for him to pass through safely.

course to the conclusion that the one needs the others, and vice versa, in order to retain their power.

According to a leaflet issued by a group of CTM members, representing every state of the Mexican Republic, who met in the capital last January in what may be called a rump convention, the present leaders of the CTM (called the "circo lobos"—the five wolves) were denounced as racketeers of the worst kind. Under the leadership of Tomas Palomino Rojas and Ruben Magana Avila, the dissidents constituted themselves the "CTM Depurata" (Purged CTM) and are now busy pushing plans for the eventual unification of the whole Mexican labor movement, cleansed of racketeers and power-thirsty politicians.

Closely allied with the CTM Depurata is the Confederacion Proletaria Nacional (National Proletarian Confederation) which although organized only a few years ago by a group which seceded from the CTM, is now by far the largest labor national body of the CTM. It is particularly in the Federal District and the State of Pinar del Rio, general secretary, Enrique Rangel, is a young worker fired with enthusiasm and energy of a strong, united and independent Mexican labor movement.

In addition to the CTM, other Mexican labor organizations of national character are the COCM (Confederacion de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico), headed by Augustin Carrillo, whose main strength lies

among the farm and itinerant workers of the Northern border states; the COT (General Confederation of Labor), headed by Felipe Gutierrez and Juan Marinista Ortiz; the once-dominant CROM which still maintains considerable strength among the printers of Mexico City and the textile workers in the provinces; and two national unions, one in the textile industry, one in jurisdiction in the woolen branch and the other in the hard fiber field.

These labor groups, which in various degrees, and for different reasons, oppose the policies and leadership of the CTM, are members of the Consejo Obrero Nacional (National Labor Council). They seek to develop to maintain this alliance under conditions are more favorable for bringing about organic unity.

The unions affiliated with the Consejo Obrero, plus the CTM Depurata and some other smaller independent units, easily comprise from 65 to 70 per cent of all organized Mexican wage-earners, thus leading to Lombardo's CTM barely one-third of the Mexican labor force.

All things considered, there are well-founded hopes that a strong, independent and, above all, free and unified Mexican labor movement will soon emerge from its present state of confusion and disunity—a movement with which the democratic and free labor organizations of the United States, Canada and other American countries will be able to cooperate in close measure of method and purpose.



# King's New Plays Queens With ILG



This group was typical of celebration staged by employees of King's Dress Co., Kingston, N. Y., when firm's representatives signed first union pact of ILG headquarters last week. (See story.)

## Barbizon, Mayflower Shops Garner \$20,000 in Back Pay

An Easter egg in the form of almost \$20,000 in back pay checks was presented last week to the several hundred workers employed by the Barbizon Corp., Paterson, N. J., and the Mayflower Dress Co., of that city and Newark.

The exact amount of back pay totaled \$19,280, according to figures issued by the EOT office.

The distributions were made at shop meetings called by Managers Leslie Joseph, Peir Desjardins and Harry Brownstein during Easter week.

The Barbizon workers received \$15,000 in back wages as the result of an agreement reached in March of which negotiations had started in November, 1943. The wage award of 19 per cent provided in the contract was made retroactive to Nov. 1, the date on which the union submitted its request for the increase of the first year.

The Mayflower was awarded the result of the union's renewal in March of the agreement covering workers in the three New Jersey plants. With further money still to be distributed, union officers have already turned over to the Mayflower workers \$2,700 in back wages.

## 3 War Babies Signed in L.I.

Sweeping ahead in a drive to clean up the small "war baby" shops that have recently mushroomed in various communities of Long Island, N. Y., the campaign being directed by Manager Jack Grossman last week registered further advances with the organization of three more shops.

The Florence Sportswear Co., Corona, signed an independent agreement which provides a \$1 weekly increase for all its employees, establishes a health fund and designates a series of holidays with pay.

The Day Modes Brasserie Co., also in Corona, has signed an independent contract providing for higher minimums, vacation and health benefits and a number of holidays with pay.

An agreement containing similar provisions has been signed by the Ralphs Dress Co., Hicksville. This firm has joined the United Popular Association.

## BGL Co., Union City, Signs Standard Pact

An independent agreement with the union has been signed by the B-G-L Novelty Co., Union City, N. J. It is reported by Manager William Altmann.

Under the terms of the agreement, all workers employed by this firm, which manufactures children's wear, receive a 10 per cent wage increase.

In addition, the work-week has been cut by five hours to a 35-hour weekly basis and holidays with pay are provided. The pact also raises the minimums and establishes a health fund.

# ILG IN NEWARK

## Kingston Campaign Report

## 2 More Strongholds Yield to ILG's Terms

Climaxing a two-month whirlwind drive to crack through the anti-union stronghold centering around Kingston, N. Y., the Eastern Out-of-Town Department last week announced that agreements had been signed with two large apparel manufacturing firms in that area, with clear indications that several other firms in the region were ready to undertake collective bargaining with the ILGWU.

The first two firms to fall in line were the King's Dress Co., employing 140 workers in its plant at Kingston and 30 in its plant at Glenside, and the Ladylike Co., with 80 workers in two shops.

The King's Dress Co., largest man-

## 'No Crippled OPA' Mead to Local 143

Senator James M. Mead of New York, in a telegram to "our Ed" manager of Local 143, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on April 24 announced that he opposed the crippling amendments attached by the House of Representatives to price control legislation and that he would work to eliminate those restrictions in the defense bill.

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department last week called upon all of its members to write or wire their Congressmen, in both chambers, urging them to retain the Office of Price Administration and to renew its authority without any weakening provisions. The EOT warned its membership that urgent vigilance on the part of all citizens is necessary in order to keep the lid on the inflationary tendencies which powerful "robbers in Washington" are seeking to let loose.

Senator Mead's telegram said: "I oppose crippling amendments to OPA and will fight for their removal."

In the meantime, negotiations are continuing with a number of other firms in the Kingston area and favorable results are expected in the near future. Numerous calls are being received in the Kingston office of the ILGWU and the union to come in and organize workers in their shops.

The EOT's plans for the organizational drive in the Kingston area were carefully drawn well in advance of the actual launching of the campaign. Accordingly, groups of workers in practically all of the shops at which the drive is aimed have already been organized. Subsequent steps are being taken to bring these plants into the union fold.

The organization drive is being conducted by Mort Goodman, Hudson Valley District Director, and Schaffer, assigned by the EOT to inaugurate the special drive. Organizers Jack Schneider and Edward Burton and committees of workers from the shops.

Great interest has been stirred up in the Kingston community by the union's series of weekly radio programs broadcast on Tuesday evenings over Station WICNY.

On the April 18 broadcast, Goodman announced the King's settlement and reported that negotiations had been conducted in a cordial spirit, proving again that collective bargaining could be established in the Kingston garment plants without resorting to strikes.

This was further demonstrated by the friendly attitude displayed by the employers. Max Lustberg, son of Herbert, and Isadore Ornstein, on the day all negotiations were completed. They invited the union's officers to appear at the plant at 4 P.M. to announce the terms of the agreement to the workers.



The holiday season last week brought a general relaxation of activity both in the shops and in organizational work. However, this permitted many members of the Cloak EOT to take a brief but well-earned rest. Quite a few shops closed down for religious observance of the holidays for almost two weeks. Other shops, however, were forced to labor because of the shortage of lining materials.

The lack of linings has led to many complaints and to a good deal of pessimism concerning the outlook for a busy fall season. Such a view is not really justified. In a number of shops a solution has already been found by which the lining problem has been bypassed. The same action will undoubtedly be taken wherever necessary.

Wages and means are certain to be worked out for overcoming the lining handicap. As a result, we are confident that there will be an active season for all our members as soon as the production program. This should take place within the next few weeks.

Accordingly, it is important to remember that to all workers that no work is to be done until fall prices are settled. The reasons for this are — or should be — clear. Since the settled prices are strictly adhered to, there are too many opportunities for cheating and the lowering of established standards. This will result in the loss of such practices vigorously. The conditions achieved by the ILGWU must be — and will be — preserved.

## \$175,000 Back Pay

Over \$175,000 has been distributed to Cloak EOT workers as back pay for the time they were away from the cloak industry's special arbitrator granting wage increases and other gains requested by the union. Each member of the Cloak EOT has received this money — in some cases amounting to as much as six weeks of back pay. The average check represented about four weeks of back pay.

## Unity House Outing

The annual Unity House outing of the Cloak EOT will be held on June 14, 15 and 16. Delegates to this event are now being elected by all locals, and arrangements have been made for a party of over 100.

This is an occasion that usually constitutes one of the high-water marks of the union's social and recreational program. It offers a long week-end of friendly relaxation and informal discussion among the leading spirits of the various units that make up the Cloak EOT, with all the facilities for rest and pleasure that have made Unity House an outstanding summer resort for workers.

As a result of this great reputation, there will be one unfortunate feature in the forthcoming outing. Due to the lack of space at Unity House, we have been able to secure only a limited number of accommodations, which means that we cannot invite guests with the same degree of generosity as in previous years. Last summer, for example, we entertained almost 300 people at the outing, making it one of the most notable events on record.

However, even though we must restrict the number this time, we can be sure that it will remain no less enjoyable and refreshing. Beyond any doubt, a good time will be had by all.

## Diane Sportswear Terms Bring 10% Increase to 25

The Diane Sportswear Co. New Haven, Conn., has signed a new supplementary agreement, according to Manager Jacob L. Blumach, which extends the terms of the last contract and provides for a 10 per cent wage increase to the 35 workers in the employ of this firm.

## PATERSON CAMPAIGN GARNERS NEW SHOPS

Further progress in the organizational drive in Paterson, N. J., undertaken to catch up with unionization plans held in temporary abeyance during the latter wartime months is reported by Manager Harry Brownstein.

Contracts were signed last month with three Paterson firms, all of them providing for a designated number of holidays with pay, vacation and health benefits and other improvements for the 35 workers employed in these shops.

The three shops are the Sun-Rite Undergarment Co., the Fairfax Bedwear Co., and the Duxbury Sportswear Co. The latter firm signed an independent agreement while the others joined their respective employer associations.

## Krawen Co. Renews With Boost to 140, Retroactive to Jan.

The renewal of the agreement with the Krawen Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., has brought wage increases to the firm's 140 workers. It is announced by Manager Herman Horst. The increase, now after extended negotiations between union and management, are retroactive to Jan. 1, 1946.

Under the terms of the new pact, the time-workers receive a \$2 weekly wage boost.

In addition, the wages of the cutters are increased by \$10 a week while all other workers in the cutting room are granted a wage boost of \$4 weekly. The new contract also provides for health benefits and other welfare provisions.

The Krawen firm manufactures children's dresses.

## Newark Hospital Backed by ILG



As check for \$3,070, representing Local 135 members' gift to Columbus Hospital, Newark, was handed over in ceremonies at union headquarters last month. Left to right: Chairman Anthony Fallucco, Vice Pres. George Rubin, Judge Ferdinand Masica, head of institution's trustees, Business Agent Amedeo Talerico and Organizer Frank Bagaglio. Columbus Hospital, in appreciation, will name ward for Local 135.

# WASHINGTON

By WILL ALLEN  
Special to "Junior"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A tale of two cities is behind the struggle between the workers and management of the newspaper P.M., involving New York in the person of Boss Ralph Ingersoll and the nation's capital in the Washington Bureau. At this moment, the conflict is in arbitration before the U. S. Conciliation Service. But no matter what the arbitrator's decision will be, it apparently will not end the matter.

For, according to members of P.M.'s Washington Bureau, the entire staff has taken a decision to resign in a body. To avoid confusing the issue, the mass resignation will be held in a sleepless unit after the arbitrator has handed down his decision.

The decision to resign in a body even if the arbitrator hands down a decision completely in their favor has raised some questions here. This is how the questions were answered by one of the prominent members of the P.M. Washington staff as more scraps of paper.

"No man can get for Ralph Ingersoll and retain his integrity as a person and as an honest newspaperman. That's why it won't make any difference what the arbitrator's decision will be. The only way to retain our self-respect is to resign."

"The prospectus of P.M. speaks faithfully of providing the people with facts and truth. It speaks nobly of being 'against the people who push other news around.'"

"We, as members of P.M.'s staff, have taken that prospectus seriously and literally. We respect it, and we stand for it. When we were hired, we were told we were being employed to be independent in seeking out the truth and independent in telling the truth exactly as we find it."

"Ralph Ingersoll has been cynical and ruthless in treating these pledges to us and to the readers of P.M. as mere scraps of paper."

"He does not permit us to tell the truth. He suppresses the facts. He twists our stories into caricatures of the truth. He makes us swear to lie."

"Ralph Ingersoll seeks to express his views and theories in every story that is printed in his paper, whether or not they square with the facts and the truth."

"When the facts in a story do not support Ralph Ingersoll's views, he suppresses those facts and blue-prints them out of our eyes."

"When a story does not serve as propaganda for Ralph Ingersoll's personal views, he suppresses the story and refuses to print it. It dies in the waste-basket."

"PM under Ingersoll is worse than the Hearst press. That's why we refused to resign no matter what the arbitrator says."

"We may be out of a job—but we won't be out of our self-respect."

...

If such a decision were made by the staff of one of the more prominent anti-labor publishers, the news might have occasioned less surprise and confusion on the part of many who have assumed right along that P.M. supposedly a friend of labor, democracy and truth, should be having none but the most cordial relations with its employers.

But, according to the inside story, that doesn't seem to be the case.

The trouble started when Boss Ralph Ingersoll summoned P.M.'s Washington Bureau chief, James Wechsler, to New York, and instructed him to fire three employees—Milton Murray, who is also national president of the American Newspaper Guild; CIO; John T. Moutoux, ex-president of the Washington Newspaper Guild; and Elizabeth Donahue.

It is perhaps only an interesting coincidence that Murray, Moutoux,



Donahue and Wechsler comprise an important part of the leadership of the anti-Communist majority in the Newspaper Guild, both locally in Washington and in its national office. And it may be added parenthetically that Communist efforts to capture the Guild would become easier if this quartet could be driven out of the newspaper business. Destruction of the opposition's leadership is a well-known Communist technique.

Anyway, rather than be the one to swing the axe on some of the best people on P.M.'s staff, Wechsler resigned as Washington Bureau chief, demanding himself to a plain member of the staff.

Ingersoll's next move was to order Murray, Moutoux and Donahue to report for work in the New York office.

Since their homes and families are in Washington, and since they were hired in Washington to work in the Washington office, the three declined to move their families to New York.

Upon the basis of this answer Ingersoll fired them.

Again, it may be added parenthetically that the Communists consider the New York local of the Guild and that one of their recognized spokesmen in head of the P.M. Guild unit in New York.

The P.M. Washington office, in contrast, is completely free of Communist domination. This is due to the independent policies of editorial integrity instituted by P.M.'s first Washington Bureau chief, Kenneth

## Lonely Creed

By MAX PRESS

Speak softly, cry, for I have but a few minutes left.  
And desperately I guard my little store of faith and truth—  
A few, poor, broken things that were my life's beliefs.  
All that remains of soul and beauty in the heart of youth.

Let me believe that Courage and Loyalty have still  
Their ragged pennons fluttering in the darkness of the world,  
And that, smitten by all the guile of madmen and may, some  
Some twisted plumes still fly where all the flags are furled.

Let me believe that suffering, somehow, on this earth  
Honor still lives, even if only in little grains and gleams.  
Cry, this is my lonely creed; tread softly here,  
For men grow desperate when they tread on their last dreams.

Crawford, a former national president of the American Newspaper Guild and currently associate editor of "Newsweek"—a policy which was continued on the highest level by James Wechsler as his successor.

The current protest against Boss Ralph Ingersoll recalls the occasion of Kenneth Wechsler's resignation as P.M.'s Washington Bureau chief.

During the campaign in North Africa, P.M. was carrying on an editorial campaign of vilification against Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It was picking up a large number of laudatory, ignoring the plain fact that President Roosevelt had made the policy and decisions on those issues, as every newspaperman in Washington knew, and was trying to pin them on Hull.

At that juncture, P.M. assigned Crawford to cover the events in North Africa. Crawford sent back a series of stories on what he found there. They were stories which fundamentally affected P.M.'s campaign against Secretary Hull. The facts as uncovered by Crawford in North Africa would have undermined P.M.'s campaign against Hull.

PM returned to print Crawford's stories. When Crawford returned from North Africa, he discovered what had happened to his stories. "We resigned. That's what the current Washington staff of P.M. says it's going to do."

"Full production, full employment and a rise in living standards for all working America." AFL



MARCUS MORTON

"THE KID FROM BROOKLYN" is a custom-built vehicle for Danny Kaye, and in it the screen's most magnificent madcap goes hilariously haywire as a likable milkman who, by a freak of fate, suddenly emerges with a reputation as a two-faced middleweight—prepared for all comers.

Some of the funniest burlesque scenes in recent years are displayed when Danny proceeds to triumph over one murderous opponent after another, unaware that the fight has been fixed secretly. His terror has been fixed secretly. His terror



stricken ring tactics are marvels of human sanity.

The plot thickens when the victories finally convince him that he is a truly terrific fighter—and then he is matched with the champ, who is invincible. The way in which Danny gets straightened out is one for the books.

In addition to these pugilistic exploits, he offers several of the unique song-and-dance routines that created his first fame. Virginia Mayo and Vera-Ellen also present some attractive specialty numbers, and a gorgeous group of Goldenwyn girls lend admirability aid in making this film an audience knock-out.

"BEDLAM" is a highly unusual cinematic blend of horror and history, telling the infamous but fascinating story of the 13th-century London lunatic asylum called St. Mary's of Bethlehem—a name which became abbreviated to "Bedlam" and entered the language as a synonym for fearful confusion.

Although it remains a horror film, this picture is far above the average in its class because of the imaginative quality and social understanding with which the theme is treated.

The story deals with a young actress who, appealed by the squalor and corrupted of Bedlam, seeks to reform the place. Instead, she is committed to the institution on trumped-up charges. There she becomes a breeder of light and hope for her fellow-inmates using inevitable justice is done to all concerned.

Boris Karloff is a convincingly sadistic chief warden and Anna Lee is a warm and inspiring nurse.

"THE VIRGINIAN" has appeared in two previous film versions. It is hard to see the need for a third edition, especially when nothing new has been added except Technicolor—which only succeeds in highlighting the creakiness of this Wild West melodrama.

Strictly old-fashioned stuff, it makes no attempt to refurbish the story of how law and order were brought to the wide-open Wyoming territory. Moreover, the revival is devoid of the romance and adventure that twice made the film an exciting tale of a cantabile battling cattle thieves and taking the law into his own hands. The story of his prime Eastern fiancée through his grim devotion to a frontier principle also cannot understand.

For a Wild West picture, there is an amazing minimum of action, which means that entirely too much talk goes on. Despite a fairly minor, neither the dialogue nor the characterizations amount to much. This is a screen six-shooter that misfires.

## The General Executive

week at a time when the garment industry is suspended in an economy that has been in a state of depression for years. The garment industry has brought such changes which, in large part, have been the result of the depression. It is a decade ago would be difficult in recognizing some of the features that once characterized the garment industry. In the decade ago, the time of year generally marked the period when work in the shops began to peter out toward a dead stop around the end of May. Since then, however, the industry has been grossly fewer and smaller, with a corresponding decrease in the number of re-orders, but with the same work. The industry has been in a state of depression for years, the heart-breaking aspect of peak volume production has been slack but not dead. All-around production has been a rule and not the exception.

In the pre-war years, manufacturers of normal, non-seasonal garments remained at least one-half of the year. Consumer expenditures for apparel are still at peak levels, and the industry is expected to continue to remain so for some time to come. Temporary labor work, cut-throat and half-price work, only survive and the industry even though they are not to be a lack of orders but to adequate supply of materials. The industry is now in a state of depression, and the two main factors of the industry are the wartime "normal" and the post-war "normal" — will have brought into focus. Which of the two is the industry is determining the "normal" of the post-war era remains to be seen.

What does seem certain, even this early stage, is that not all the wartime changes will be completely washed out. The new phase of garment production is up to something more than just the sale and use of garments. The fabrics and finishes have been developed, and refinements of the production methods have been perfected. The total of production activity of the industry has been expanded. With it, has continued growth in new garment production centers and a further expansion of the labor force in the garment industry.

Garment production has increased in all markets, the chief proof of which is the fact that the industry is more and better — and the higher-priced — units. But that faded demand has not affected garment production centers in the same extent. What will happen to this prop is pulled out.

There are clear indications that the garment industry will be in a state of depression for years. From the programs such as the one launched in New York by the Dress Institute have been supported by manufacturers in the garment industry.

In any post-war, inter-continental rivalry that may ensue, the United States will have a decided advantage in styling superiority, correct in particular types and prices. The garment industry will be in a state of depression for years, the heart-breaking aspect of peak volume production has been slack but not dead. All-around production has been a rule and not the exception.

## NOW, AS TO COLLATERAL ...





MIRIAM SPICLANDER

STALIN. By Leon Trotsky, Harper and Brothers, \$1.

I CHOSE FREEDOM. By Victor A. Kravchenko, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

When, in the summer of 1940, Leon Trotsky, Luciter of the Russian revolution, died with an assassin's pick-axe in his brain, he left the unfortunate manuscript of a biography of Stalin, seven chapters were completed and copious notes and long sections had already been prepared for the remainder of the book. All of these materials are now made available in a heavy tome originally scheduled for publication late in 1941 but withdrawn for the sake of international unity when this country found itself at war on the same side with Soviet Russia.

The portions of the work that had been completed at the time of Trotsky's death are now being published in this country.

But the basic problem will be that of spreading union organization among every nook and corner where workers' interests are made. The most serious danger will come from new producers who entered the industry during the war, and their plants with the new machinery and, through the use of engineering studies, staffed them with a labor force that demonstrated only to a small extent the traditional sewing skills and is practically adaptable to changes in the industry.

With the end of the war, these new producers will be a serious threat to the old workers.

Trotsky's murder affords a more footnote to the great controversy in which he and the present tenant of the Kremlin were engaged. Trotsky had played a role second only to that of Lenin in the struggles that brought the Bolsheviks to power. In the doctrines to which Trotsky adhered until the time of his death, the establishment of Communist rule in Russia was to provide a base from which revolutionary activities for the overthrow of capitalism in all other lands were to be fostered.

The defeat — and exile — of Trotsky and the elevation of Stalin to the position of supreme power in the Soviet coincided, however, with programs through which the triumphant forces sought to consolidate its newly won power through a revival of Russian nationalism within the country and Pan-Slavism outside the nation's borders. The ramifications of this shift in policy led to new national and international tactics by the Bolsheviks which Trotsky dubbed a betrayal of their original revolutionary purposes.

Stalin was dead, however, before he could deal in full with these issues in his study of Stalin. What we do have is a masterfully detailed sketch of Stalin's early years as a party back and of his rise to power in which Trotsky's ever-growing hatred for Stalin is once again supported by convincing and impressively rich historical facts and figures. The work is a historical document of unique significance.

It will be revealing chiefly to those already familiar with the general scope of the titanic struggles that rent the Russian Communist party after it came to power. The supreme ruler of Russia emerges in these pages as a not-to-bright commander, never in good graces with Lenin, personally dull and coarse, but always ruthlessly calculating in maneuvering for his own advantage.

Much more important and rewarding for American readers is the book in which Victor A. Kravchenko, ruled and educated under Soviet rule, reveals what he walked out on the Soviet Purchasing Com-

## Prayer for Self

By HAVA KRASCOFF

Make me friends with little things.  
Stay  
My hand from reaching out beyond  
My reach. Do not let my eye stray  
To heights too steep. Let me not  
be bound  
The clouds. Keep my heart from  
creeping north with over-zeal.  
And keep the gray mist from  
thickening with dreams.

mission in Washington one night in April, 1942, and never returned to his post as chief of the Commission on Technical Assistance.

Kravchenko came to Washington after a talented career as engineer and party functionary in Soviet Russia. But long before coming to this country he was beginning to entertain doubts about the dictatorship that was supposed to be a means to freedom but appeared instead to be turning into an end in itself. The mere fact of his survival through the period of the purges, when his own fellow party hierarchy was several times questioned but always vindicated, is proof enough that Kravchenko continued to give the benefit of his doubts to the hope that freedom would eventually emerge in Russia.

Where Trotsky writes as an impassioned partisan, Kravchenko makes his charges in the diplomatic, factual manner of the business politician.

Neither book, however, offers a critique of Soviet rule from the point of view of Western democracy. Trotsky insists what he terms the "betrayal of the revolution"; Kravchenko charges profound discrepancies between the realities and the professed ideals of Communism as practiced in Russia.

Whatever benefits the Russian people may have gained from Soviet rule, it is clear that they have not won freedom. Their lack of it was properly their own concern of it was not affected by Russia's internal affairs. In our revamped post-war world, peace is contingent on what all nations do. That is why the operations of an international double standard, which makes speed-up, bureaucracy, hunger and imperialism laudable when practiced by Russia and reprehensible when practiced by the Western democracies, will not be conducive to world peace.

Neither will the black-out on free exchange of information and news as practiced by Russia help the cause of world peace. Fear and distrust based on ignorance and Kravchenko's lifting of a corner of the iron curtain emphasizes the fact that the need for more light has now become desperate.

Neither book is a masterpiece of literature, but both are worth reading.

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mission in Washington one night in April, 1942, and never returned to his post as chief of the Commission on Technical Assistance.



## WOMEN

SUZAN WHITE

The question of what is wrong with radio is an urgent and interesting problem, considering that we are not one of those who can take radio or leave it alone.

The subject worries us because we like to think we have a mental age as high as Average Listener (in whose name critics of radio, professional and otherwise, undertake to register their complaints), and yet we have no powerful suggestion to offer, no long-



endured grievances to place on record.

Perhaps this is because when we tune in on the radio, we ARE the Average Listener and find ourselves quite generally and consistently entertained by it. Perhaps the significant point about Average Listener is that he or she almost never tunes in the radio with the sole purpose of listening to it and ignoring everything else. Have you ever seen anybody just sitting and listening to the radio?

Everybody who doesn't have to stay at home most of the day performing dull, routine domestic tasks likes to take a crack at "soap operas." This attitude has become so widespread that we ourselves, at the very appearance of an unexpected day-time caller, rush to turn off our radio, lest he be regarded as mentally deficient. But what would the constructive criticism of radio give us in their place? Educational programs? For commercial radio, this is obviously impracticable. A woman who is running about the house making beds, washing dishes, dashing in and out of the house to see if the children are safe—such a woman is not going to tune in on a radio program in which every sentence, if the program has any intellectual value, is essential.

So the present tendency of radio to go on more and more for plays of all kinds, but we were always a food for "drama." Apparently, we are not very much Average Listeners are too, for all over the dial, the crooners are being superseded by comedies and plays. Big business is very much interested in economy, but we, as Average Listeners, are interested not in come but in effect, and we are thoroughly enjoying it.

Of course, the advertising is frequently omission, but we find that it is not the length of time which the delivering of a commercial takes, but its innate quality which holds us to anger.

Of all unpleasant commercials, those which ask us to read are the ones delivered in a raucous, shrill voice like this: "Now, Medical Science offers you Protophase. Yes, NOW MEDICAL SCIENCE OFFERS YOU PROTOPHASE!"

We like to detect those whose slogans are repeated day after day, year in and year out, without any change.

"YOUR hands can have that Every look in just 12 days — your HANDS can have that Every look in just 12 days. Your hands can have that Every look in just 12 days." Won't somebody please tell Protophase or Gamble that the idea of "good skin" has been around for a good many years ago?

As for Dick Tracy and Jack Armstrong, we admit that it makes our children's supertime a nice affair, but somehow they do not better with the program turned on.

No, radio is not for intelligent listeners with time on their hands. Intelligent people with jobs are generally very busy outside the home, or in a comfortable chair with a good book. Radio is made for fools like me who have never got time to figure out what we would like to have instead of the type they give us.

## I SAY IT'S SPINACH



U.N. ICE CREAM

## SOUTHWEST

Meyer Perlstein, Southwest Regional Director

### St. Louis Cotton Dress Plants Renew After 2½-Day Stoppage

A two and one-half-day stoppage by the 550 workers employed at seven cotton dress and sportswear manufacturers in St. Louis, Mo., has led to the signing of a new agreement that provides, among other gains, a \$50 weekly minimum and a 10 per cent wage increase for cutters.

The walk-out, which began on April 11, was provoked by a sudden change of heart on the part of the manufacturers who had previously agreed to a number of improvements to be incorporated into the new contract. The improvements were included in the agreement reached on all points at issue at a conference on March 8 to the middle of January, the union had invoked the "escalator" clause of the agreement to request the improvements and a wage increase from the seven manufacturers, who are all members of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis. At subsequent conferences, representatives of the employers insisted—and the union agreed—that the current contract was to be cancelled even though it had not yet run its term. It was also agreed that the new pact, to run for a longer term, should include the requested increase and improvements.

On this basis, negotiations continued until full agreement was reached. The change of heart by the manufacturers was not complete until April 11 when the workers decided to shunt themselves from the shops.

The manufacturers, through turnout to a meeting of the Board of Arbitration that had been created under the terms of the cancelled agreement. The employers asked injunctive action against the union. The union, on the other hand, argued that the Board of Arbitration had ceased to have status with the cancellation of the old pact and that the workers were wholly justified in refusing to work until a new agreement was reached.

In addition to the gain already mentioned, the new agreement calls for a 95-cent hourly increase for time-workers, a 40-cent hourly minimum for trainees, the setting of 1945 average hourly earnings of piece-workers as the minimum piece-work rate, the deduction of five holidays with pay and the inclusion of health benefits in the vacation set-up financed by employer contributions of 1 per cent of profit to the Health Fund established by the industry.

### So'West Solidarity Aids Other Unions

Members of the Southwestern locals are constantly demonstrating the generosity and willingness to help that has become part of the ILOUW tradition. Recent donations by locals have included the following:

Local 286, Belleville, Ill., contributed \$48 to the General Motors strikers. The local also made a substantial contribution to the strike fund of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union of Belleville and was a committee to visit the picket line of this group.

Local 210 members in Ponca City, Okla., are contributing \$40 to \$45 each week to the workers' strike at the Home Laundry Co. They are also joining picket line, which is several weeks old.

Local 325, Collinsville, Ill., contributed \$25 to the Red Cross and \$5 to the local Lions Club for the purchase of an iron lung for the Collinsville Hospital.

Local 320, Troy, Mo., contributed \$75 to the American Red Cross last month.

### Pact Increases at Major, Tobinka Mfg., Ely-Walker, Mutual

The agreement covering the workers employed by the Major-Manufacturing Co. and the Tobinka-Manufacturing Co., both of them contracting plants for the Forest City Co. in St. Louis, raises wages in addition to establishing other improvements. Frank Richter and Ann Ralier negotiated the pact. Piece-workers in the Quincy, Ill., plant of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. have won an additional 3 per cent wage increase as of April 22.

A 2½ per cent wage increase will be added to the weekly earnings of piece-workers employed at the Washington, Mo., plant of the Mutual Garment Co. Grace Harlan negotiated the increase.

### NLRB Sustains ILG Charges Against Winona Knit Mills

The National Labor Relations Board, in a directive issued on April 3, upheld the union's charges against the Winona Knitting Mills, Winona, Minn., by confirming the recommendations of a trial examiner who found that the firm had engaged in coercive practices to discourage its workers' on undertaking organizational activities.

The directive orders the firm to reinstate Linda Nelesen, with full compensation for loss of pay and other consequences resulting from her discharge by the firm when it discovered that she was active in the organizing campaign. The directive extends the same protection to 23 other employees who were "discriminatorily discharged." Following the issuance of the directive, representatives of the company attacked the NLRB decision by threatening to institute court proceedings against enforcement of the order.

The NLRB directive requires the Winona Knitting Mills management to take the following steps:

"To cease and desist from discouraging membership in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

"To cease and desist from recognizing the Independent Textile Workers' Union (which is a company union)."

"To take the following affirmative action which the Board finds will effectuate the policy of the act and provides that the firm pay to 23 laid-off employees, sums of money equal to the amount each would have earned in wages from the date he or she was discriminatorily discharged."

"To offer to Linda Nelesen full reinstatement to her former position and make her whole for any loss of pay she may have suffered as a result of her discharge, with full benefit under the respondent's profit-sharing plan."

"To post notices in the plant notifying employees that it will comply with the Board's order."

### A Bonfire That Means No More Firings



Stolt & Son strikers, WINONA, Minn., put torch to picket sign after record-breaking 128-day strike through dead of winter that brought pact providing full union security and standards for workers. (See story.)

### Spirituals and Swing in St. Louis



Just before rehearsals of new chorus of Consolidated Local, St. Louis, Mo., under direction of Spencer Locust (lower right).

### Southwest Shorts' Stott Strike Triumphs

128-Day Struggle Nets Broad Gains; Victory Clears Path for Minn. Labor

Vivian Gross, recording secretary of Local 298, Bensenville, Ind., received a gift from the executive board of the local after her wedding recently.

Valerie Lutz Robert, employed in the Coalville, Ill., plant of the Forest City Manufacturing Co., received \$33 in back pay obtained for her by Ann Ralier of the union staff.

Local 407, Paola, Kan., began paying sick benefits on March 16 in accordance with a decision of the local's executive board.

The Kay Peter Leoni Co., St. Louis, Mo., under industrial agreement with the union, was the first firm to make its quarterly payroll contribution to the Health Fund on April 1.

A grueling 10-hour conference between officers of the Southwestern District and representatives of the Stott & Son Corp., Winona, Minn., on April 4 brought to an end a record-breaking 128-day strike against that firm and resulted in the signing of an agreement that brings numerous gains to its workers.

It is contended by all that the Stott workers have fully earned their reward. Since Nov. 28, 1945, they demonstrated an inspiring tenacity of purpose. Through bitterly cold winter months, they maintained their picket lines in front of the plant in a strike that was being watched at all times by the employers and the various sections of organized labor in the region. It was generally recognized that the outcome of this contest would set the tone of future labor relations in the area.

### Brick Co. Rise Gained After Long Dispute

The John Brick Uniform Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at a hearing before a state commission on April 4 agreed to grant its employees the wage increase sought in their behalf by the ILOUW.

The dispute with this firm had been pending before the Conciliation Department since Jan. 1. Michael Finkelsch, manager of the Twin Cities Joint Board, represented the union at the hearings.

The agreement reached on April 4 also provides pay for time-workers on six holidays, union shop conditions and creation of arbitration machinery for the settlement of disputes.

### Local 288 Weighs Merits Of New Evaluation Set-Up

The "challenges of prepping a system of job evaluations for the purpose of determining wage scales not only to speed but also to skill was discussed by members of Local 288, Kansas City, Mo., at a meeting on April 8.

Robert Elmaguit and Mrs. Dorothy Holmes of the German Canned Co. joined Sam White of the union staff in discussing the advantages and benefits of the proposed plan.

Full employment here spells prosperity and an enduring peace, it is maintained.

### Locals Scheduling Regular Elections; Some Already Held

Latest results of regular elections in the Southwestern locals show the following new officers:

Marie Vandergriff is the new secretary-treasurer of Local 254, Alto Pass, Ill.

Local 311, Millstadt, Ill., has elected Doris Kemmer vice president, Adele Schelders member of the executive board, and Irene McKinley member of the shop committee.

Local 238, St. Louis, Mo., recently elected George Hollinger, a returned serviceman, as vice president and Victoria Zierke as member of the executive board.

Local 437, the new local in Coalville, Ill., last month installed Maggie Milburn as president, Viola Kocina as vice president, Rose Cassetta as secretary and Frances Orville as sergeant-at-arms.

Ruth Pica has been elected president and Mildred Shaw chairlady of Local 252, Waterloo, Ill.

Alla Burns is the new chairlady of Local 419, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

## From One Firing-Line to Another



Vice Pres. David Gingold welcomes back three Cotton Garment Department staff members after their service in uniform. Left to right: Hugh Maloney, Scranton, Pa.; Tom Ahearn, Lowell, Mass.; Director Gingold; Sol Greene, Allentown, Pa.

## Allentown Spurs Campaign

## Charis, Irma, Kel-Ray Gains; Conli 3-Day Strike Triumphs

Concentrating temporarily on the second phase of the drive to organize the unorganized shops in the Allentown, Pa., area and to adjust wages in those shops already organized, Cotton Garment Department district officers, headed by Supervisor Sol Greene, last month completed negotiations for wage increases with representatives of three firms that employ a total of 445 union members.

In Allentown, the Charis Corset Corp. readily acceded to the union's request for wage revisions and granted its 200 employees increases that ranged from 12 1/2 per cent for piece-workers and from upwards of \$1 a week for week-workers. In addition, the firm agreed to a second week of vacation with pay for those employed five years and a proposed scale up to that level for those employed one year or more.

In the same city, the Irma Dress Co., which recently granted a series of increases when it signed its first agreement with the union, has further boosted the earnings of its 70 workers by 5 cents an hour.

Greene also announces that the agreement with the Kel-Ray Knitting Mills, renewed several months ago with increases and other improvements, was reopened last month for the negotiation of further adjustments. As a result, the firm's time-workers have received an increase of \$2 a week and pieceworkers' bonuses ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

Meanwhile, the organizational drive continues briskly, with Greene reporting that following a three-day strike starting on April 14, the Conli Manufacturing Co., Allentown, has signed a union agreement granting its 75 employees general wage increases, six holidays with pay, vacation and health benefits and a guarantee of four hours' reporting pay.

## Vanta Co. Fantasies Evaporate; Strikers Now on Union Jobs

How can a union bargain collectively with a phantom? If recent experience with the Vanta Manufacturing Co., Newton, Mass., is any test, the answer is simple. It can't be done.

Last last year the 135 employees of the firm went on strike. They didn't walk out for higher wages. On the contrary, granting wage increases had become a habit with Vanta. And washing out the increases almost as fast as they were granted had also become a habit with this firm.

In fact, when the workers walked out last December, they had just received another one of those routine wage boosts. In the face of that gesture by the firm, the workers established a solid picket line and maintained it for the next two months through some of the worst winter weather New England can offer. The picket line proclaimed the workers' demand for an ILGWU agreement.

But apparently there was no one even to hear this demand—let alone act on it. Vanta is owned and operated by a bank. A bank doesn't know about loans and interest but it does know something about such operations as shoring and stitching. Such a phantom is deaf to the results of NLRB rulings. It can't hear the will of the community as expressed at citizens' rallies. And it pig-headedly prefers to sacrifice production rather than examine the claim of its workers for the establishment of union conditions widely accorded elsewhere.

The phantom still haunts the Vanta plant. But the 135 workers are now employed, under union contracts, by this new firm. Vanta still makes soap—but not children's wear. Phantoms can't sew.

## Department's Fetes Set for First 10 Years

More than 300 delegates, representing all units of the Cotton Garment Department, are expected to attend the Department's first post-war interstate conference, which will be held in Allentown, Pa., during the week-end of May 10. The conference will also celebrate the tenth anniversary since the Cotton Garment Department was established.

The business features of the conference will consist of reports from all Department affiliates concerning the progress made in the months since V-J Day and plans for future organizational campaigns throughout the Department's territory.

Numerous guests have been invited, including members of the ILO General Executive Board, President David Dubinsky will personally greet the delegates.

The conference, which will last for three days, will feature reports by district and local managers as well as Department round-ups by Vice Pres. David Gingold and Field Supervisor William Ross. A full review will be made of the expansion of health and vacation benefits as well as the wage adjustments that have been negotiated in recent months.

Aside from the business sessions, the conference will present a program of entertainment on Saturday evening under the direction of Michael Johnson, including professional performers and local talent from the union.

## Harrisburg LG Sets Sights: All Unorganized Workers

An organization drive aimed at bringing into the union 1,400 workers employed by one firm in eight plants in the Harrisburg, Pa., area and negotiations for wage increases for close to 800 workers employed by seven companies in the same area are the highlights of current activities being pushed by the Harrisburg District office of the Cotton Garment Department. It is announced by District Manager Michael Johnson.

The Local 106 organization campaign is being directed at the Kahan-Halliburton chain of plants, which are located in Conowingo, Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Wrightsville, Columbia, South Greensburg, Shippensburg and Newville. The firm manufactures women's and children's wash clothes.

Collective bargaining rights were recently established at the Lancaster plant but since then, it is pointed out, the firm has not negotiated for a contract in good faith. Meanwhile, an organization committee, working under Johnson's direction, including Organizers Zed Burger, David Franklin and Larry Mandel, are gathering membership application cards from workers in the other Kahan-Halliburton plants.

Little Prince Parleys

Wage increases are at stake in negotiations being conducted with the Little Prince Corp., Columbia. The increases are being sought in the course of negotiations for the renewal of this agreement that covers 200 workers employed by this firm in three plants.

Vice Pres. David Gingold and Field Supervisor William Ross are participating in the negotiations for a first agreement with the Duncanson Dress Co., Duncanson, Pa., employing 75 workers.

Wage increases will also be sought along with other benefits and improvements in negotiations scheduled to start with the Squeakana workers in a National Labor Relations Board election on April 10.

Capital City Renewal

The agreement with the Capital City Dress Co., Harrisburg, has been renewed for the 50 workers employed there, with a 14 per cent wage increase and health fund boost of 1 per cent, making a total of 5 per cent in employer contributions for welfare purposes. Higher minimums and a pro-rated vacation-will-pay schedule up to two weeks for those employed five years are also provided in the pact.

Manager Johnson reports that negotiations for wage and other gains are now being conducted with the following firms in renewal of their contracts: Steelton Apparel Co., Steelton; Yorktown Manufacturing Co., Haverhill; Marker Manufacturing Co., and Haverhill Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg. These four firms employ a total of 350 workers.

## 600 So. New England Workers Win Boost

Wage increases and other improvements for more than 600 members of the ILGWU employed in eight shops in the South New England District of the Cotton Garment Department are reported by Manager Fred Seims as the result of negotiations completed during the past week-end.

More than 400 of those workers are employed in five shops in Fall River, Mass. The increases secured in these shops are as follows:

**Seal Sea.** The 130 workers at this plant won a general wage increase of 15 per cent and higher minimum wage rates.

**Plymouth Sportswear.** The 10 workers in this shop have won a 12 1/2 per cent general wage increase, higher minimums and a pro-rated paid vacation plan granting two weeks' vacation to those employed five years.

**Bedford.** The 40 workers in this shop receive a 10 per cent general wage increase and a health and vacation fund. The firm was organized recently.

**Atlas Curtain.** The 125 workers at this plant obtained higher minimums and a pro-rated paid vacation plan giving two weeks' vacation for those employed five years.

**Needham.** The 50 workers at this shop have secured a pro-rated vacation plan and increased minimums.

**Cadell Bros.** The 30 workers at this recently organized New Bedford plant have won a contract providing for a 10 per cent general increase, higher minimums and a health and vacation fund.

**Cove Dress.** The 150 workers at this New Bedford firm recently returned to work after a stoppage that lasted one month. As a result, they have won a \$2 weekly increase in addition to the wage boost provided in the recent award and a pro-rated vacation plan.

**Whitteman Garment.** Negotiations are continuing with this Taunton firm over the renewal of this agreement.

**New England Specialty Co.** The workers at this Fall River firm are negotiating for a new agreement to include wage increases and higher minimums.

All these negotiations are being conducted by Manager Seims and Rose Travis and Forrest Heckman.

## Two Scranton Plants Signed

Two firms have been signed with two in the Scranton, Pa., area, bringing wage improvements and other gains to more than 255 workers, according to District Manager J. Zimmerman.

After a strike lasting three weeks, more than 100 workers employed by the Nanticoke Garment Co. returned to work on April 16. The agreement terminating the strike provided the firm provides for health and vacation benefits and a 10 per cent wage increase.

Zimmerman also reports that the agreement with Linder Bros., operating a cloak shop in Scranton, has been renewed after long-drawn-out negotiations. The 165 workers employed have gained a 5 per cent increase for piecework, 8 per cent for time-workers, and a 10 per cent pay-roll. The awards are retroactive to Feb. 1 and further increases are to be negotiated in October.

## Checking in at Union Headquarters



Delegation from Local 185, Shamokin, Pa., in last week for contract negotiations conducted at Cotton Garment Department office. Seated (left to right) President Florence Holmoe and Secretary Mabel McWee. Standing: Clara Schultz, Millie Balon and Vice President Helen Wechsels.

## CLOAK JOINT BOARD

## Buttoning Up an Improved Pact

## CLOAKMAKERS

## Jt. Bd. Release Lapses, Seeks Own Building

A building to house the Cloak Joint Board is to be purchased during the coming year, it was decided at a meeting of Joint Board delegates on April 24. A membership tax, to raise approximately \$400,000, is to be levied for this purpose, payable during 1946 and 1947.

The proposal to acquire its own building was made necessary by the forthcoming termination of the lease on the present premises of the Joint Board and the refusal of the landlords to renew it because the site has been sold for the construction of a department store. After a diligent search for office space proved fruitless, the conclusion was reached that outright purchase of a building was the only practical alternative.

General Manager Israel Feinberg, who brought the recommendation to the Joint Board as the unanimous suggestion of the managers of the cloak locals, expressed his conviction that such action was long overdue. He pointed out that the present quarters of the Joint Board are inadequate and undesirable from many viewpoints.

"Therefore we have been penny-wise but pound-foolish," said Feinberg. "An organization as large as ours deserves a home that will enable us to meet efficiently all the demands made upon us. For this reason, I am confident that the cloakmakers will wholeheartedly endorse this project and willingly contribute the tax."

Details concerning the share of the tax to be allocated to the various crafts and the arrangements for installment payments will be submitted to the Bureau on the subject is completed next month.

## Cloakmakers Urge U. S. Relax Quotas For European DPs

Thousands of cloakmakers are signing a petition now being circulated by the Workers' Civil Rights League Committee, urging the lifting of immigration bars to European displaced persons, and the part of the United States and the other democracies.

Addressed to the President of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the petition reads:

"Whereas there are several hundred thousand displaced persons in Europe suffering from starvation as a result of the Nazi-Peak brutality, and

"Whereas they are suffering in liberated Europe of starvation, disease, chaos and economic disorganization, and

"Whereas there is sufficient room in this and other democratic lands to absorb all displaced persons, and

"Whereas immigrants have enriched the culture and economic life of this and other nations;

"Therefore, we respectfully petition:

"That the government of the United States amend its immigration laws to allow in order to permit the immediate entry into this country of 200,000 displaced persons.

"That the government of the United States request the governments of all democratic countries throughout the world to likewise amend their laws so that displaced persons can enter these countries."

"That the government of the United States urge the government of Great Britain to rescind the 'White Paper' and permit the free immigration of displaced persons into Palestine."

## Local 9 Makes Hit With Theatre Party

The house was a sell-out on April 9 when members of Local 9, Cloak Finishers, took over the Main Theatre in witness a performance of "Menachem Mendel's Dream," a play by Sholom Aleichem. The affair was conducted by the local's educational committee.

In a brief address, Manager Louis Hyman issued a warning that the permit of some members, who permit their dues to fall into arrears for so much as six months, must cease. He pointed out that members who wish to qualify for benefits under the recently established Health and Vacation Fund must adhere to the constitution's provision setting three months' dues arrears as the maximum to remain in good standing.

Members of Local 9 were also urged to make payments without delay on the \$10 tax recently voted by the membership.

## 6,000 Spring Styles Were Adjusted by Joint Board

The Adjustment Department of the Cloak Joint Board set-dit slightly less than 6,000 styles during the spring season of 1946, according to a report issued last week by Supervisor I. Steiner. The report also included a detailed analysis of 360 piece-work settlements made for operating and finishing on coats, suits and neckties.

## Patrol Dep't. Always Alert, Signs 46 Shops Since Jan. 1

The steady progress in achieving full union control of the cloak industry is continuing without let-up, according to the quarterly report of the Organization and Patrol Department submitted last week by Manager Philip Herman, revealing that 46 additional firms have been brought into contractual relations with the Cloak Joint Board since the beginning of the year.

Of this group of shops, six joined the Industrial Council, ten the Merchants' Association, two the Manufacturers' Association, two the National Silk Manufacturers' Association and three entered into independent agreements.

The question of rival jurisdiction arose when two shops under the control of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers but producing ladies' garments, were called out on strike. The 200 workers involved had signed cards indicating their willingness to join the ILGWU, and the owners thereupon completed negotiations with the Cloak Joint Board.

A special problem noted in the report is caused by the lack of factory space in the cloak district, which has resulted in an influx of non-union shops into the Harlem, Bronx and Brooklyn territories. It is pointed out that an extensive investigation is now being made to check up on such firms and to bring them under union control.



As Local 64 Buttonhole Workers, signed new agreement with attorneys. Standing left to right: Abraham Schlesinger, ILGWU attorney; Isidor Schiffman, manager of Local 64; G. Singer, B. Schallman and H. Israelson of employers' association. Seated: A. Brick, Local 64 president; Vice Pres. Israel Feinberg; D. Zafinsky, association negotiator.

## \$125,000 Italian Relief Raised By Local 48's Wage Donations

A check for \$125,000, for the relief of the destitute people of Italy, was presented to "Il Progresso," Italo-American paper of New York, by Vice Pres. Edward Molisani, manager of Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers, on April 18 at ceremonies attended by

Italian government representatives, leading Americans of Italian descent and officers of the union.

The campaign, initiated by "Il Progresso," has secured a wide measure of support from the ILGWU and other labor and civic organizations as well as numerous individuals. In addition to Local 48, an outstanding part in bringing the drive to a successful conclusion was played by Local 89, Italian Dressmakers.

Describing the situation underlying Local 48's effort of impoverished Italy, Molisani explained that the Italian cloakmakers have previously contributed 14,000 new coats and suits, 2,000 woolen blankets, \$100,000 worth of medicine, five trucks and other desperately needed materials. The \$125,000 check, he stated, had been raised through donations as a portion of wages by every member of the local. He paid special tribute to Assistant Manager Fortunio Commisano, the business agent and officers of the local for their tireless efforts in coordinating the collection of material and money.

Other speakers were Alberto Tarantini, Italian ambassador, 1st 4th, Italian consul general, D. Marcella, vice president of American Relief for Italy, and Charles Polak, imperial chairman of the cloak and suit industry. All stressed the fact that Italy has been so deprived that continuing and expanded assistance is necessary.

It was announced that Commisano would leave for Italy on April 25 as a member of the committee which is to supervise the distribution of the relief shipments. In a brief address, he promised the audience that he would convey the fraternal greetings of Italian-American workers to their comrades in Italy.

Vice Pres. Israel Feinberg, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, heartily congratulated Local 48 on a job well done. He characterized the raising of the \$125,000, which far exceeded the original goal set, as an example of ILGWU's tradition of humanitarian solidarity.

"This campaign," said Feinberg, "was nobly conceived and nobly executed. We can all be proud of these magnificent accomplishments. Continued emergency requires that we lend a helping hand to the unfortunate Italian people. In doing so, we are adding them to place their feet firmly on the road to progress, and a few Italy will be a strong ally in the fight for a free world."

## Button Holers Renew Terms

The contractual agreement between Local 64, Buttonhole Workers, and the National Buttonhole Manufacturing Association was renewed for a two-year period on April 8, at the offices of the Cloak Joint Board.

The chief feature of the contract is the provision for a 10 per cent increase in the wages of both pieceworkers and week-workers in shops engaged in the manufacture of button holes and eyelets, retroactive to March 15. The existing provision for a 35-hour week, minimum rates of pay, an impartial chairman to adjust disputes, old-age, sickness and vacation benefits are all continued in the new contract.

The aims of the agreement are summed up in the preamble which states that "the parties desire to cooperate in establishing conditions in the industry which will tend to secure for the workers a living wage and eliminate unfair conditions of labor."

of Churches and Rose Shapiro of the United Parents' Association. Prof. Frank K. Norton of Teachers' College was chairman.

## Sympathy—and Substance—for Struggling New Italy

Italian Cloak, Suits & Shirt Makers Union Local 48  
Relief Committee Special

No. 63

NEW YORK, April 17, 1946

1-30

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

THIS CHECK

FOR

CASH

OF

THE

SUM OF

\$125,000.00

and no/100

DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

MANUFACTURED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

210 BROAD AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Edw. Molisani  
Edward Molisani

Here is the \$125,000 check turned over by Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers, to "Il Progresso" drive for relief of Italian sufferers. Donation came from voluntary work and cash contributions by union members, including many of non-Italian background.

## The Graces of the Garment Shops



Symbolizing spirit and strength of unionism, ILGWU Plastic Dance group performed special numbers created for occasion at Cultural Division's 12th annual concert last month at Central Needle Trades High School auditorium, New York City.

## ILG Groups Begin ILG Pioneer Work Week End Institutes Features Story On At Old Brookwood 'Industrial Peace'

The songs, food and dancing of Norway featured the first institute run by the ILGWU Educational Department at Edswood, formerly Brookwood Labor College, during the week-end of April 19-21. Maintained as a convalescent home by the Norwegian Seamen's Union since the early days of the war, Edswood extended a hearty welcome to the ILGWU visitors.

The study sessions were led by Mark Starr, Guy Taylor and Julius Jansson, with major emphasis on the discussions placed on the effect of the war upon the labor movement. Two filmstrips, one called "Foreign Trade" and the other titled "Forward Together, America," were shown in a full house.

The ILGWU members at this institute represented six local—Local 26, Waterproof Garment Workers; Local 28, Dressmakers; Local 29, Milliners; Local 30, Ladies Tailors and Alteration Workers; Local 46, Embroidery Workers; and Local 51, Children's Dressmakers. The week-end of June 1-3 has been tentatively chosen as the date of the next ILGWU institute at Edswood. All ILGWU locals and individual members interested in attending the institute are asked to get in touch with the Educational Department promptly for the arrangement of accommodations.

## Cultural Division Reaps Fan Mail on 12th Year Concert

Enthusiastic comment on the 12th annual concert of the ILGWU Cultural Division has been pouring in to the mail-bag of Pearl M. Shaw, who organized the affair, which was held on April 13 in the auditorium of the Central Needle Trades High School.

Only a few excerpts from these letters are here presented. One, from Judge Samuel Hall, says:

"Mrs. Null and I want to thank you for making it possible for us to enjoy a musical evening with the ILGWU's Cultural Division; the program was delightful. Only great patience and application could have produced a result so satisfying."

Robert E. Klingler, readers' adviser at the New York Public Library, wrote: "We are very much in debt to you and the International for the wonderful time we had at the concert. The expression on the faces of the participating groups, their complete absorption in what they were doing and the obvious benefits of such activity on them as people, was the clearest demonstration of the validity of the cultural program of the union."

From Fannie M. Cohn, secretary

The June number of "This Month," one of the brighter and more palatable pocket-size magazines, will lead off with an article by Don B. Robinson, well-known labor reporter who has recently returned from military service, entitled, "A Working Formula for Industrial Peace." The article undertakes to answer the question: "Why were the needle trades, once chaotic and turbulent and constantly ravaged by strikes and lock-outs, spared the stoppages which periodically paralyze so many other great American industries?"

Robinson's formula, backgrounded by past history and current changes, is rather simple. The needle trades, in which he includes the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have managed to organize the workers as well as the workers in a nation-wide or at least market-wide basis; they have introduced a "cooling-off" system of their own by "taking disputes out of the hands of the contestants" and placing them for adjustment right in the collective face of agents of the employers' associations and of the affected unions and by evolving a procedure of impartial voluntary arbitration, paid for jointly by labor and management, which practically obviates strikes and gets acceptable results.

Robinson splits his 3,000 words with the meticulousness of an apothecary between the ILGWU and ACWA and makes a pretty good job of it. The article contains sound trade union history and is surprisingly clear of the "nostrum" which is all too often ambled at length by some self-styled labor theoreticians to interpret phenomena in the American wage-workers' backyard.

"This Month" — not a "dignified" magazine, by the way, but full of straight original material from cover to cover—is enthusiastically liberal and, apparently, proud of it. It does not disguise its sympathy with organized labor and has in recent months printed several highly interesting articles on labor-industry topics among them a very readable piece by Victor Riesel in its March issue, entitled, "Detroit—Profile of a City."

The June issue of "This Month" will be on the newsmakers about May 15.

A. H. L.

of the ILGWU Educational Department, who is confined to the hospital, came this message: "Please extend my best wishes and congratulations to the members and staff for their continued devotion and fine performances. I cannot express my sadness over not being with you on this occasion."

# Training New ILG Members

## Lecture by Starr Enlightens A Cop

A recent lecture by Mark Starr at the Connecticut State Teachers College has brought the following letter of praise from Abraham E. Knappier, research specialist at that institution:

"On behalf of the students in my sociology class at the Junior College of Connecticut and on my own behalf, I wish to thank you for the splendid account you gave of the manifold activities of the ILGWU."

"Although several of the students belong to labor unions, they agree that they gained more insight as to the union than they had obtained from their own unions. But the greatest achievement of your talk was the new point of view you gave in to the students who are a part of the Bridgeway Police Department. The picket line will have a much different meaning to him now."

## Experts Appear at Weekly Program in Textile H.S. Center

Social and sports activities mingle smoothly with discussions on major economic and political problems at the ILGWU Educational-Recreation Center, held every Thursday evening at 8:30 P.M. in Room 404 of the Textile High School, West 14th St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves., New York City.

Half the session is devoted to supervised play and instruction in basketball, table tennis, badminton, swimming, diving and calisthenics. The other half is set aside for lectures and discussions on current questions. For the first weeks in May the following topics have been selected:

On May 2, "My Union and How Will World Peace Be Made?"—led by Abe Weiss of the Brooklyn College faculty.

On May 9, "What Are the Functions of the Imperial Chamber?"—led by Abe Weiss of the Brooklyn College faculty.

On May 16, "What Is the Economic and Social Council and the Commission of Human Rights?"—led by Dr. Henry David of the Queens College faculty.

(First of two articles)  
The nature and pace of educational programs in ILGWU locals is determined in large part by two factors—first, the extent to which organized garment workers are familiar with the union's traditions and, second, their knowledge of the techniques of the garment industry. These are the conclusions reached by Manager I. Zimmerman and his staff in the Scranton, Pa., district council of the Scranton Garment Department after a recent series of classes conducted by the educational committee of the district Council.

In the older established markets, it is pointed out, there is no pressing need for the sponsoring of educational programs aimed at making clear those union traditions to which the old-timers have themselves contributed so much. Only in the degree to which new workers enter the industry does the need for such educational work exist in these older markets.

Generally, it will also be found that in those centers in which new workers have been manufactured for many years, workers are familiar with the elementary considerations that determine production techniques and have also learned the methods by which price settlements are reached.

There is little need to stress the obvious generalization that educational programs for newer, out-of-town locals must be keyed to needs that are different from those that appeal to the in-city, big-market

workers. It is for such reasons that special interest is attached to the classes sponsored in the Scranton area, where new plants are constantly being opened and where, at the same time, a number of big plants have been operating for long periods.

During the wartime period, the combination of curtailed union staff and increased union administrative problems made even more acute the need for training, whereby in the step-by-step a complete grasp of day-to-day grievance, price adjustment and union administration machinery.

Manager Zimmerman and his staff found that, operating as they were over a widespread area, it was well-nigh impossible to appear at every local meeting where, at the same time, a number of big plants have been operating for long periods.

Working with the ILGWU Educational Department, Zimmerman planned the first series of these talks and demonstrations, given at the union headquarters in April and May, to present a rapid survey of the union's history and the duties of shop chairlady.

As in the subsequent series, chairladies, members of shop and price committees, as well as members in general were invited to attend the classes. All talks included demonstrations of the actual use of methods described, and to the fullest extent possible, materials, actually used in the shop or the plant, were employed for demonstration purposes.

The first talk, delivered by Manager Zimmerman, dealt with the following topics: (1) Duties of the shop chairlady; (2) Duties of the price committee; (3) Work of the local office; (4) The most effective methods of the health plan.

These topics were selected for the opening lecture as the result of an informal questionnaire among the Scranton workers as a prelude to several weeks. The greatest number of misunderstandings and difficulties were found to stem from unfamiliarity with these rules, duties and procedures.

The second session of the survey course was devoted to a talk by Business Agent Elmo Grant, who spoke on the following topics: (1) Development of the garment industry; (2) economics of the garment industry; (3) action work; and (4) employment opportunities in the Scranton area in the post-war period.

Following Zimmerman's description of the basic structure of the union, Grant presented the industrial and economic framework within which the union as a whole operates and then surveyed the more specific problems confronting the union in the Scranton area.

The third and final session of the first series dealt with the problems that arise in the shop itself. Amelia Meyers, president of the Scranton District Council, took up this phase and gave a lecture on: (1) Employer-employee relationships; and (2) settlement of shop grievances.

A large part of this series was devoted to discussion of typical and actual shop problems and workers' grievances.

(To be continued)



Saturday Yields to Points of Interest

May 4 at 2 P.M. Staten Island Museum of Arts and Sciences. This little-known museum has many interesting exhibits on the early days of New York. Take BMT to Whitehall Pier or IRT to South Ferry. Meet in front of ferry entrance.

May 11 at 2 P.M. New York Foundling Home, East 68th St. and Lexington Ave. How abandoned children are handled. Take IRT local to 68th St. station.

Invest in your mind. The stock that never sleeps. Join the union class.

## Heightening the Harmonies of the ILG



The Philadelphia Dress Joint Board Chorus blended its voices with that of other ILGWU chorus groups at Cultural Division's 12th annual concert last month at Central Needle Trades High School auditorium, New York City.

# LEAF SCIENCE

By DOROTHY LEBERMAN

## GREEN LEAVES (First in a series)

Once again we see the earth flowering and know that spring is here. In city streets, in country roads, in fields and in parks, our eyes are stopped by the sight of the fresh yellow-green leaves—a rare shade of yellow-green which is seen only in the spring.

Throughout the ages, men have wondered at the sight of living plants rising out of seemingly dead seeds. Men have marveled at the magic of seemingly dead trees becoming alive in the spring. Folklore and mythology, in every language known to man, have sought to explain the mystery of the perpetual rebirth of nature. In poetry, in music and in art, men have tried to express the overtones of emotion aroused by the beauty and reawakening of new life growing.

Those of us who love the outdoors feel a little of this excitement in the spring air. When we see the woman on the farm, the simple human being rich in imagination and young in spirit is stirred by the coming of spring.

## "Winter Storage" Ends

"Something happens to us when we look at the budding flowers and smell the fresh fragrance. We become aware of a distinct physical pleasure—an agreeable, warm feeling which permeates our bodies with a sense of well-being. We feel light-hearted. Laughter comes easily and also a desire to respond to other people's needs. It is as if the spring endowed us with a new sense—a seventh sense—through which we see life as a glorious adventure, exciting and satisfying and decidedly worth living.

It is possible that our light-hearted mood in the spring arises from the knowledge that nature has at last ended her "winter storage" and that her factories have resumed production once again?

## Nature's Food Factory

In recent years scientists have learned much about the physical and chemical laws that govern nature. They have discovered that the green leaf is nature's factory. There all the food in the world is manufactured. Only in the spring and summer are the rays of the sun strong enough to provide power for the food-making process. In the winter, the leaves fall up and die. The factories are closed.

Only the green leaf is capable of manufacturing food out of air and water. Only in the green leaf is found that precious chemical "chlorophyll" which can utilize the energy from the sun to manufacture food out of air and water. Chlorophyll breaks down water and carbon dioxide compounds into the atoms from which they are composed—carbon, oxygen and hydrogen atoms. And then in a fraction of a split second, it recombines these atoms again to form a new substance which we call sugar. By adding nitrogen and a few other elements from the soil to air and water, the green leaf produces all the food nutrients necessary to nourish the bodies of plants and animals.

This process of breaking up non-living substances and recombining them into material for the building of living cells is known as "photosynthesis," which, technically, means a putting together in the presence of light.

The carbohydrates (sugars and starches) and proteins thus produced are the stuff from which all plants and animals are made. The food which the plants do not need for their immediate use is stored in their trunks, roots and seeds.

## Sun's Energy Captured

The life and growth of every animal depends upon this process in obtaining the food nutrients which only the plants can produce. Directly or indirectly, man also is dependent upon the green leaf for these same food nutrients, with which to nourish his body and carry on his life processes. The case



eat the grass. Man eats the cow—and in a real sense, he thus utilizes the energy from the bit of sunlight which some green leaf imprisoned in a molecule of sugar.

Scientific knowledge replaces folklore and mythology in revealing the laws of nature. But the beauty and beauty of growing life remain.

# Meagre, Monotonous Diet Confronts Europe Masses

Although the vast majority of American families are far from well-to-do, there is such an abundance of food available that it is sometimes difficult to imagine the hardships confronted by virtually all Europeans in their daily food routine. Here are

The following are some sample diets in Italy, Poland, Greece and Czechoslovakia as listed by UNRRA headquarters. These meals are repeated every day virtually without variation of any kind. The meagreness and monotony of such diets speak for themselves:

**Italy:** Breakfast—Bread, tea or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Thin vegetable soup and bread. Dinner—Small quantity of spaghetti, bread, nuts and ripe fruit.

**Greece:** Breakfast—Bread, tea or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Macaroni with sauce of oil, garlic and a little meat, bread, raisins or figs. Dinner—Dry beans or peas in soup, bread, cheese and wine if available.

**Czechoslovakia:** Breakfast—Bread, ersatz coffee or tea with sugar. Lunch—Potato soup, cabbage cooked

"One Notch—For Our Brothers"



## U.S. Headaches Outstrip Aspirin Output by 20%

Americans are suffering more headaches than ever before—and with very good reason. It might be added, anyway, figures recently cited by a leading aspirin manufacturing company reveal that the firm is now selling more aspirin than at any time in its history.

"Despite a 20 per cent increase in production, we still cannot fill all the orders filed by a head-splitting public," a spokesman for the firm declared at a wholesale druggists' convention last week.

## OPA Validates New Stamp Good for 5 Lbs. of Sugar

The spare stamp 49 in family ration books will be valid for five pounds of sugar from May 1 to Aug. 31. It is announced by the OPA.

On the basis of reports from government and international supply authorities, the OPA estimates that the existing ration of five pounds of sugar every four months is to be maintained, with the new sugar stamp to be validated on Sept. 1.

Stamp 39, the last one specifically labeled for sugar, became worthless on April 30.



with potatoes and cheese. Dinner—Thin cabbage soup with small bit of meat or fish, bread, ersatz coffee and some kind of sweet.

**Poland:** Breakfast—Bread, tea or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Small piece of meat or fish with potatoes, bread, ersatz tea or coffee without sugar. Dinner—Cabbage, sorrel or barley soup, bread and perhaps a small piece of cheese.

UNRRA officials stressed that bread was the staple item in each country, and that it constituted the foundation of every meal.

## CARE Food Kits—40,000 Calories Each—Shipped to Italy, Poland, Other Nations

Large numbers of Americans made their observance of the Easter season last week by sending food packages to the hungry people of Europe. It was announced by CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe). Containing more than 40,000 calories of food-stuffs, these special parcels are being shipped to special persons or for general distribution. If the donor so designates, to Italy, Poland, Belgium, France, Holland, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Norway.

The packages, containing meat, stews, soups, jam, biscuits, coffee and other foods, weigh almost 50 pounds each and cost \$15 each. They may be purchased through CARE offices in 36 Broad St., New York City, or at local banks throughout the country.

CARE was formed by 24 American relief agencies to make it pos-

By BETTA BYER

One of the most critical consumer problems facing the workers of the United States is that of providing themselves and their families with adequate health care. In most cases this has been so prohibitively expensive that workers have been compelled to neglect the problem.

A solution has now been proposed in the form of the national health insurance plan embodied in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, upon whose hearings are being conducted by the Senate Labor and Education Committee. The testimony submitted before this body last week by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was of special significance.

Not only did he give conclusive reasons for prompt passage of the bill but backed out against those groups who have been opposing the measure through costly propaganda. Naming the names of these groups, he demanded that the Senate launch an investigation into the financial backing of the tremendous high-pressure campaign to protect the special interests who would wreck all plans to benefit the health of the people.

"The working people of America are not satisfied with the present levels of health in this country," declared Green, citing the fact that fully 50 per cent of the men in the draft had "failed to meet the Army's standards."

Arguing that health care is properly a part of the federal social security system, just as unemployment insurance is, he emphasized that the workers of America have "come to a realization that the services of the doctor, hospital, nurse and laboratory must find a place in the family budget—just as a family can count itself secure. . . . They realize that the health goals to which they aspire for their families are far from being attained and, increasingly, they are coming to realize that under the system of distributing medical care and services based on the ability of the individual to pay for it, they are too frequently unattainable."

"Especially during the past few years," declared Green, "many of our unions have developed medical care programs for their members. Our people naturally want to know whether the adoption of a national health program would permit the continuance of these cooperative endeavors. . . . We are convinced that the answer is adequate."

Referring to the fact that the compulsory feature of this health insurance program has troubled some workers, Green pointed out that "the element of compulsion in health insurance is confined to the matter of coverage and to the payment of contributions. . . . The compulsory feature of health insurance is identical with the compulsory features of our public education system where our children are required to attend school and



all property-owners are required to support the system."

The benefits to be gained under the bill by insured persons and their dependents, Green stated, include "services of specialists and consultants; complete laboratory services including X-ray and physical; and a special kind of hospitalization; general and special dental services and home nursing."

For these reasons, President Green squarely placed the report of the American Federation of Labor behind the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

# Garden Food Urged to Aid World's Crisis

Victory gardening should be continued, declared Prof. Henry Sherman of Columbia University last week. Advocate of so-called "backyard agriculture," Prof. Sherman is an eminent nutrition authority and former director of the United States Nutrition and Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture.

"Discussing the present world food shortage, Prof. Sherman said much more could be done on a voluntary basis if people were made to realize fully the acute nature of the situation. Cultivation of gardens this summer, he said, would contribute greatly toward easing food supply conditions."

"A garden," he emphasized, "not only allows a person to be doing something home-stationary and very much needed right now, but saves him from worrying about market prices."

"Just now is the time of year to start a garden. Many seeds planted now could be eaten in six weeks. Beans—there are 40 varieties of beans—radishes, lettuce, carrots, beets and cabbage are all fast growers. In many instances, a reduction in wheat and fat consumption with the addition of fresh vegetables from a garden will actually raise national standards. Most American families have too much fat in their diets."

"The government has cut wheat consumption by 35 per cent. A 40 per cent reduction is needed. The difference could be met on a voluntary basis."

## "Lock-out"





## LOCAL 10

ISIDORE HANSLER, Manager

Joining other labor organizations and consumer and progressive groups, Local 10, in behalf of 7,500 cutters of the Ladies' garment industry of New York City, has called upon Congress to extend price control for at least another year from its expiration date on June 30, without amendments rendering it ineffective and futile.

A resolution, sent by Local 10 to Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, and to the other members of the committee as well as to Senator James M. Kew, declared that "price control is essential to prevent spiraling of prices, particularly of goods in short supply leading to runaway inflation endangering the stability of our national economy." It emphasized the point that "higher prices reduce the amount of food, clothing and other necessities workers can buy with their earnings and constitute, in effect, a reduction in wage standards."

### "Boom and Bust"

The resolution warned that "the removal of price controls is endangered by the organized pressure campaign about the adoption by the House of Representatives of a bill, annulling the authority of the OPA, thereby opening the door to a new era of inflation and another period of 'boom and bust'."

The legislators were urged to vote for the extension of price control without the crippling amendments contained in the House bill. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the grave situation precipitated by the action of the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition—willing and irresponsible tools of the speculators and profiteers who, in their greed for profits, would risk the thousands of dollars and cause a plunge into the quicksand of inflation.

### Living Costs Sky-High

The House bill, which has been called a "joy-ride to disaster," would increase the total cost of living by 100 per cent of dollars and cause an additional burden of hundreds of dollars annually to every worker's family.

One amendment would operate to increase food costs by removing all food subsidies by the end of the year under a program requiring reductions of 25 per cent every 45 days.

Critings on numerous commodities would be lifted abruptly as a consequence of another amendment ending price control on products, the production of which has reached a level equal to the period July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941. Many items, including clothing, have attained production records well above that of the 1940-41 period, and may fall short of the present unprecedented demand.

Low-priced items in apparel with the exception of low-cost underwear would be even more scarce under a provision in the bill outlawing the Maximum Average Price Regulation, which requires producers to arrange their production in such a manner as not to exceed the average of their price lines in the 1940 base period.

### Reasonable Profit—Plus!

A particularly severe blow to price control is contained in the so-called "profit-on-every-product" amendment, guaranteeing "a reasonable profit on every commodity handled. At present, price adjustments are not permitted if a company has been making an over-all profit.

It is hoped that organized labor, consumers and progressives will mobilize their strength in support of effective price control legislation. In the meantime, even if the Senate does ultimately eliminate the worst features of the House bill, the resultant damage will have resulted from the action of the Democratic-Republican wheeler-dealer, as many producers are likely to make up shortfalls in order to take advantage of a possible boom.

### In Defiance to Handful Of Party-Line Followers

In the April 1 issue of "Justice" a report on the membership meeting of Local 10 erroneously stated that the opponents of a petition to increase membership dues numbered only 12. Actually, 23 members voted against the proposal. In any case, it hardly matters as 1,500 members voted in favor of the increase.

This should set at rest any doubt which the followers of the well-known "party line" may have of a conspiracy to understate their "mass following."

down of the entire machinery of price control.

### GEB Now in Session

The General Executive Board of the ILGWU is now in session at

## PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V.P.  
MANAGER, PHILA. DRESS JOHN. 502

The amount of the vacation benefits to be distributed among the 10,000 Philadelphia waist and dressmakers will range from a minimum of \$25 to a maximum of \$50 a member instead of the \$22-\$25 limits in effect last year, it was decided by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board at its April meeting.

The decision was in the form of an endorsement of the recommendations made by the Joint Health Insurance Fund Committee. The vacation checks will be distributed during the last week of June.

The rate in benefits marks another advance in the effectiveness of the general health insurance plan operating in the Philadelphia dress industry. In addition to providing vacation benefits, the plan is the source of sick benefits and maintenance of the Union Health Center.

### Vacation Fund Rules

The Vacation Committee also announced the following rules governing the distribution of vacation benefits.

All members who joined the union prior to Jan. 1, 1946, and who are working in the industry are entitled to the benefit.

To be eligible, members must be in good standing and must be paid up in dues and all assessments throughout the week ending June 29, 1946.

The minimum payment is to be \$25, provided the member joined the union not later than April 30, 1945, and has continued to work in the industry for at least eight months. All who joined the union before Dec. 31, 1945, are to receive 2 per cent of their earnings during the year Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1945, less 15 per cent. A \$25 benefit check will go to each member who entered the armed forces before V-J Day and is still serving.

### Wee Tug Signs at Last

A determined organization drive lasting 45 days has resulted in the unionization of the Wee Tug Manufacturing Co., which manufactures children's dresses. The firm has joined the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association and its employees are now covered by the industry's collective agreement.

The firm operated as a non-union

## ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10 REGULAR MEETING

Monday,  
May 27, 1946  
Right After Work  
MANHATTAN  
CENTER  
34th St. & 8th Ave.

Atlantic City, N. J. The GEB will hear reports from every section of the country setting forth the results obtained in connection with the drive for wage increases. Plans will be mapped for an intensive campaign to strengthen the organization throughout the nation. It is also possible that the time and place of the next convention of the ILG will be decided upon.

A report to the meeting about Local 10 detailed the gains made during the four months that have elapsed since the last meeting of the GEB, such as the wage increases obtained for the cutters in the nine branches of the garment industry under the jurisdiction of Local 10, the Vacation and Health Fund obtained for the cost and suit industry and the welfare benefits secured for the cutters in other trades.

Now second greatest kill in the

shop for many years. About seven years ago it successfully resisted a strike of several weeks' duration.

Rather Summers has been elected chairperson of the shop, with Josephine Spitz designated as its business agent.

Cutters Boost Dues  
With more than 80 per cent of the membership in attendance, Local 10, Cutters, at a meeting on April 4, unanimously endorsed the recommendation of its executive board to raise weekly dues by 5 cents.

At the same meeting, Chairman Herman Klamman reported that the proceeds of the recent Victory Dance sponsored by Local 10 amounted to \$2,500.

### In Memory of FDR

In each one of Philadelphia's 300 women's apparel plants the power was shut off precisely at 2:30 P.M. on April 12 as the city's 10,000 garment workers paid silent tribute to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the first anniversary of his death.

### Romance Speeds Rehabilitation



Workers at Little Pollins Dress gave early last week to Joe's hair, membership of Local 10, and his bride, Lee Luckman. Couple were married shortly after Joe ceased to be GI. Seen between newlyweds is Shop Chairman Israel Singer, of Local 22.

### ILG's Health Creed—Prevention Best.



Rose Caffell, garment worker, has her eyes examined by Dr. George Kimel at Union Health Center, Fall River, Mass.

## UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

The drive to secure adequate funds with which to fight cancer has been extended to May 15 so that more people will have an opportunity to enlist in this vital campaign to raise \$12,000,000. There should be no need to urge anyone to support the drive. Their backing should be given freely and willingly. It is a cause worthy of our wholehearted participation.

For cancer, we are told, kills Americans at the rate of 113,000 every year—478 every day—20 every hour—one every three minutes.

Cancer killed 607,000 persons between Pearl Harbor and V-J Day. It is the greatest killer of women between the ages of 35 and 65. It is the terrible hand reaches out to kill little children too. Old and young, rich and poor feel its scourge alike.

It is indicated that 40 per cent of the 12,000,000 fund will be spent on research and 60 per cent on preventive education. Both are badly needed. As a nation, we have never spent enough money for medical research.

The president of the American Cancer Society recently said: "For 50 years scientists have sought the answer to the mystery of cancer. What causes normal cells to revolt? What is the braking power that ordinarily holds the cells in check? What unknown agent looses the controls? To answer these questions, cancer scientists must go to the genetics, biochemistry and physics for help. Until these mysteries are solved, cancer cannot be eradicated."

Despite the acknowledged need for some sort of a plan which will make health services available to the low-income groups, the opposition to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is still as strong as ever—let alone more so. At a recent hearing on the measure before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, one of the Senators who seems to be the spokesman for the American Medical Association—could only see the vast amount of money it would take to put the bill into operation. Saving money, not lives, seemed to be his chief concern. And he is by no means alone in this attitude of selfishness and short-sightedness.

### Appointment in Advance

Until the additional floor space is made ready to accommodate more members, all patients of the Union Health Center are urgently requested to make an appointment before coming to see their physicians. They are urged not to come late—if they wish to be taken care of.

They must bear in mind that there are only a few hours in one day, and that the Union Health Center staff, like everybody else, wants to get home on time. They can't have enough as it is. All patients should try to conserve.

# JUSTICE

## WILL CONGRESS KILL THE OPA?

Will Congress defy the will of the overwhelming majority of the American people? Will Congress kill the OPA?

The Price Control Act, which the Office of Price Administration is charged with enforcing, is due to expire on June 30. Congress is now debating the extension of OPA powers for another year. President Truman, top Administration leaders and the country's outstanding economists have warned Congress that failure to extend the OPA or the adoption of any amendments that would cripple its functions is bound to lead to unrestrained inflation which, in turn, might lead to an economic catastrophe.

It would appear, nevertheless, that the black market buzzards, the pleaders for special interests and profits, the lobbyists and speculators who infect the capital have greater influence with Congress than the President, the nation's economists or the great mass of American home-makers who have been struggling desperately to stay in the race with the mounting cost of living. On April 18, the House of Representatives adopted an OPA extension bill with a series of crippling amendments attached to it which Paul Porter, OPA Administrator, declared was tantamount to complete abolition of price control.

One of the amendments adopted by the House would guarantee to all business enterprises a "fair profit" prior to the fixing of a price "ceiling." This condition would permit any manufacturer to drag the OPA into court at every pretext; it would mean endless litigation, endless blocking and interference with genuine price control. Another amendment came in the form of the lifting of price control on meats by June 30, a step that would turn over the country's total supply of meat to the black market. By the same token, the House voted to stop the \$2,000,000,000 farm subsidy by which the OPA was able to keep farm products within tolerable reach of consumers.

No one, of course, will contend that the OPA has made no blunders in the enforcement of the Price Control Act. But it would be folly to put the blame for that on the OPA alone. To begin with, Congress has never granted the OPA sufficient funds to enable it to do a first-class policing job in all industries.

Regardless of shortcomings, it should be crystal-clear to every right-thinking person that without the OPA, things would be a thousand times worse. The OPA has succeeded in maintaining control over a substantial number of consumer items, including rents. We can best judge the OPA by the enemies it has created—the pack of profit vultures and black-market wolves who are howling and yelping at it from all directions.

Despite the House action of last week, the OPA must—and can—be saved. So long as there still exists a scarcity of essential goods, we must not permit the speculators and the profiteers to break down the Price Control Act. It is entirely too early to permit the "law of supply and demand" to regain uncontrolled sway.

The reactionary bloc of Congressmen who are more interested in the speculators than in the prosperity of the American people will retreat before the rising wave of protests from tens of millions of American consumers. Join this protest movement and make your voice heard!

## The New ILGWU Census

We have just examined the ILGWU census for 1945. The figures show that our union has gained nearly 17,000 members during the past year. The total on Jan. 1, 1946, stood at 320,772.

Now, 1945 was not a year especially suited for union enrollment records. It saw the end of the war. It also witnessed the dismantling of the huge war-industry plant and the first lusty strides towards reconversion. The shift of the war workers to civilian industry during the last months of 1945, paralleled by widespread mobilization moves for higher wages in many basic industries, could hardly serve to swell union membership rosters.

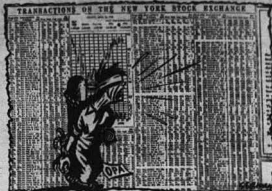
In the women's garment industry, the transition from war status to full civilian production was a negligible factor. With the exception of a group of plants which manufactured military accessories during the war years, the industry as a whole required no reconversion. It continued to work at an even keel, undisturbed by strike potentials since the work standards in the industry are covered by agreements, old and renewed, with "escalator" clauses governing the pay adjustments extant in nearly all of these collective pacts.

As we advance further into 1946, it becomes evident that it is destined to be a far better and more productive year from an organizational view than last year. First-quarter reports from many districts unmistakably point in that direction.

The last year of the war, apparently, spurred the formation of a great many garment plants—of the lighter wear variety—mostly in non-union areas in various parts of the country. Garment factories by the score are literally being "discovered" daily in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, upper New York and throughout the wide Midwest area—to say nothing of the West Coast and the Southeast.

We don't exactly know—for that matter, it's anyone's guess—how big this "unorganized garment-working force" is and how many tens of thousands of workers it contains. Beyond doubt, 1946 will see a broad effort to organize this mass of garment workers—to offer them a chance to join the ILGWU and enjoy the benefits of its membership.

"Help!"



## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

HUMAN NATURE at its worst" is a bit of a cliche, and coming from gentle-tongued Eleanor Roosevelt, it is doubly stinging. Small wonder that Morris Adles, Thomas and Leonard, of the United Automobile Workers top command, were sent reeling back on their heels when the former "First Lady" burst the bombshell at them in her syndicated column commenting on the "statement" issued by these three officials to the press in Chicago without telling a word about it to Walter P. Reuther, who is the union's newly elected president.

Leonard's angry "regret" over Mrs. Roosevelt's criticism disclosed the UAW's internal affairs seemed like a piece of unmitigated hypocrisy in the face of the fact that it was he and his comrades who had opened up the "report" and sent it into the open market. Thomas, true to form, barked out "cynical" at Mrs. Roosevelt, while Leonard's Commie-lineer George Adles added to play his full-out role.

Leading from the sidelines, it would seem that this sneak-up job on Walter Reuther hasn't hurt him any. It certainly has helped to open the eyes of a great many outsiders—and, let us hope, of thousands of the UAW—in Communist-inspired deceit and knavery in values where they have managed to take a top-hold. Only the other day, James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, and David McMichael, of the Steel Workers' Union, held a convention of the UAW Workers' Union that the CIO "would not permit any political gang to take any of its unions for a ride." Well, sentiments and how well they apply to the underhanded Commie-run politicians in the UAW? Except that we cannot help recalling that it was Philip Murray, CIO head, who gave his blessing to R. J. Thomas at the recent UAW convention.

WHEN HITLER came to power in 1933 he proclaimed that his "New Order" would last a thousand years. It lasted only 12, which is a small fraction of a millennium, but in that period, Nazism has left behind a record of brutality that humanity will not forget for a thousand years.

Hans Frank, one of the 21 top Nazi criminals on trial at Nuremberg and former "Governor-General" of invaded Poland, a close associate and collaborator of Hitler, put it in so many words: "A thousand years will not be enough to blot out the shame of our crimes." He said last week, pointing to his fellow-defendants as criminals equally guilty as himself.

After Frank's speech at Nuremberg, even the professional doobies should give up their attempts to discount the reports of the unspeakable and often indescribable Nazi horrors.

Frank's statement is obviously a document of colossal educational value. It should be read by millions of copies and translated into every living language for distribution all over the world. Let Hans Frank, Poland's Hangman No. 1, testify in person before humanity. Let his last words against man, morals and culture, it may help to prevent similar madnesses in the future; it may indeed help to perpetuate the memory of those hundreds and thousands of years to come.

FRANK WILL over the three Russian journalists who are now visiting this country on a mission to sell Soviet "democracy"

and "people's rule" to the great, god-natured American people.

The spokesman for the trio, Ilya Ehrenburg, got himself into hot water the moment he landed here by declaring that "American newspapers were printing malicious slanders" against Soviet Russia. He tried hard to wipe-streak himself out of the blunder the next day, but only succeeded in getting his feet in a little deeper when newsmen, at another press conference, pointed out to him that this country was getting less news from Russia now than it received 18 years ago.

"The more American journalists that come to Russia, the better it will be for them and for us," Ehrenburg proclaimed. We have no secrets to hide. Therefore someone reminded him that several of America's leading papers have had to wait long and weary months before they could get any action on their applications for reporters to be admitted to Moscow. To this he jokingly retorted: "I do not give the visa. If I had the authority, I would do so liberally; and maybe because of this, I do not give them."

Funny, isn't it? Especially as you turn to the next column in the same paper and read a report from Moscow which features an attack on the American press in the magazine "Bolshevik," asserting that our papers are corrupt and that the "majority of United States journalists look upon their press as a trading place where every word is valued in dollars."

Gracious folks, these freedom-loving Bolsheviks, aren't they? Small wonder they have that iron curtain drawn up sky-high across their frontiers so as not to become contaminated by the coarse ways and mores of the Western world.

WHAT'S HAPPENING to the bill for a 45-cent pay-rate minimum — Mr. Truman's first legislative "must" — which the Senate passed after nearly a month of wrangling early in April? It was then it was killed. The House passed it to be mutilated still further by the anti-labor majority which today holds unchanged sway in the lower house.

Mutilation — pure and simple — that's the right word. The Russell (Pa.) farm-party, price-raising joker has converted this bill into one in which the farmer, rather than the industrial worker, has come out in front. Senate supporters of the virtual Truman-sponsored minimum wage measure denounced the final product as "a monstrosity," a "savior" and voted for it a "decent burial."

From the looks of things, that is what this legislative misadventure is going to get — in the form of a veto by the President. Organized labor, which had sought, besides the 45-cent minimum wage level, to obtain an expansion of coverage by the race-hour law to reach from four to six million additional small-income workers, will shed no tears over such a veto by Mr. Truman. The trade union, which lost the equal bill their undivided support, are fully aware of the Democratic-Republican coalition that succeeded in emasculating the measure and, finally, in smothering it. So there's an election coming around by the time the Congress meets this day. Or is this too much to be expected?